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House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. Ross).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 16, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DEBORAH K. ROSS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 10, 2022, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

HIGH GAS PRICES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for 5 minutes.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, as we stand here today, gasoline in my hometown of Altoona, Pennsylvania, costs an average of \$4.49 per gallon; that is the highest price that we have ever paid for gasoline.

On day one of his Presidency, Joe Biden canceled the Keystone XL pipeline. Just last week, President Biden doubled down on his failed policy of

crushing American energy producers by canceling three key oil and natural gas leases.

It is this reckless leadership that has led to record-breaking prices that have made it so hard for rural Americans to afford to drive to work, go to doctor appointments, visit relatives, or bring their kids to a baseball game.

It is time to turn away from these failed policies and, once again, rely on the energy that lies beneath the feet of my constituents—the energy that comes from American coal, American oil, American natural gas, and American Marcellus shale.

Madam Speaker, we cannot afford these high gas prices, and we cannot afford this failed leadership.

CONGRATULATING ANDREW BURK, ST. JOHNS COUNTY TEACHER OF THE YEAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Andrew Burk for being named St. Johns County Teacher of the Year.

Mr. Burk received this honor for his work as band director and teaching sixth, seventh, and eighth grade music classes at Valley Ridge Academy. Teaching since 2017, he has received awards for both outstanding educational leadership and high academic classroom achievement.

Mr. Burk uses innovative teaching methods to help students learn faster and play advanced music earlier in their musical development. Outside of the classroom, he was also a cofounder of the Collegiate Music Education Day at the Florida Capitol.

On behalf of the Fourth Congressional District of Florida, I thank Mr. Burk for his dedication to educating the students of northeast Florida and

for his commitment to the success of his students and peers alike.

CONGRATULATING THE FOAR FROM HOME ROWING TEAM

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the FOAR From Home rowing team for crossing the Atlantic Ocean in 51 days, 11 hours, and 41 minutes.

The team of four from Fernandina Beach rowed more than 3,000 miles, beginning in the Canary Islands and ending in Antigua. This unbelievable accomplishment was part of an annual race that takes place in December and included 30 different rowing teams.

The FOAR From Home team consisted of four American veterans: Billy Cimino of the United States Army, Cameron Hansen of the United States Air Force, A.M. Huppmann of the United States Navy, and Paul Lore of the United States Marine Corps.

The team raised money to help end veteran suicide, with proceeds going to K9s for Warriors, an organization in northeast Florida that pairs service dogs with veterans suffering from PTSD.

On behalf of the Fourth Congressional District of Florida, I thank FOAR From Home for their individual service to our Nation, and I congratulate them on a once-in-a-lifetime team accomplishment.

ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, it has become painfully obvious in recent months how important energy and the energy supply is in all aspects of our lives here in the United States and to our allies around the world.

The effect of not enough energy indeed has been very harmful to our economy, yet we are at a space where

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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we have so much abundance, so much potential, and so much we were doing just before this administration came into place. We are sitting on the largest untapped oil reserve in the world—amazingly enough—here in the United States.

If we had been utilizing this properly, instead of launching an assault on domestic energy production, our Union would be in a much better state. As we know, on the first day in office, President Biden shut down the Keystone Pipeline, on and off, on and off over the years, suspended pending oil and gas leases, halted domestic energy production, which stopped exports on liquefied natural gas to our allies overseas.

We have seen how important that is when Europe has become so reliant on Russian natural gas. Poland recently just cut off supply buying from Russia so they would not be so dependent, as well as the Germans and other Eastern European countries.

Now, what we have seen since all this lack of exploration and shortness of supply is the prices have skyrocketed on everybody. It is really hurting rural America, especially with the need for farming crops, fertilizer, all the different aspects that go into food production, and that in return causes food shortages.

We are really putting ourselves in a bad, bad position by having a lack of energy policy or one that is really an anti-energy policy. We have seen the national average for a gallon of gas up to \$4.48. In California, it is getting closer to \$6 on average.

What bothers me is that over time do people get lulled into this as being normal? No, folks, this is not normal, and it is not necessary. It doesn't need to be this way because, as I mentioned, we have so much untapped energy in this country. The miracle of hydraulic fracturing has made natural gas so abundant that we have been able to be a strong exporter of it.

I remember not too many years ago we were figuring out, are we going to have to find a way to have our gas imported and upgrade our ports to bring it in? No. Hydraulic fracturing has made possible cheap natural gas to export to our allies, such as in Western Europe. We need to be doing much, much more of that so we don't have our friends, the Germans, and Poland, and others, that are reliant upon energy coming from Russia.

With the regulatory and tax policies that have discouraged gas production, California only produces, for example, a fraction of what it is capable of when it was once one of the leading oil and gas-producing States.

What would our Nation look like if we were producing to our full potential? It would probably look a lot like what we were 15–16 months ago when we had abundance in everything; energy, and food wasn't emptying off the shelves. We would be in a much better space.

Indeed, these short-sighted policies are harming regular, everyday Ameri-

cans. Food production, I can't emphasize enough, when we are running short on the shelves already—and this is before the 2022 crop has even been completely planted or come in—in my home State of California, probably half of agriculture is going to be shut down: half of agriculture. Why? Water policy. With that lack of water policy, all the water rushing out to the ocean in order to try to save an already missing fish or something called Delta salinity, we are not going to plant half of our agriculture in our home State. That has effects on American food: costs, availability, and quality.

Are we just going to import it all? No, it is not going to work that way. It all strings together. It is all interrelated. With that water policy, it also negatively affects energy because we are not going to make hydroelectric power like we can.

This administration is hell-bent on getting rid of some of our dams in California and others around the West that make hydroelectric power. Hydroelectric power is CO₂-free, no carbon dioxide. Our last nuclear power plant in California, they want to shut that down; CO₂-free.

The energy policy on all different aspects is collapsing. Indeed, 20 percent of the Nation's power is from nuclear source, and about 25 percent of that power is threatened, that it will be shut down within the next 10 or 15 years if things aren't done to make up for that. We need an energy policy that makes sense.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CLEAVER) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Omnipotent God, ruler of the universe and source of all life, help us to love all that You are and all that You have created. May we show respect to both people and planet. In all that we see, may we regard everything as a precious gift from You to be revered and appreciated.

At the same time, as we enjoy the amazing opportunities You have afforded us, the bounty of riches You have bestowed on us, the honor and privilege to have dominion over the Earth and all her resources, may our

regard for the world never eclipse our love for You.

We pray, instead, that You continue to reveal Yourself in the beauty of this Earth. May we have the faith to love You first, to look around at the remarkable creation that surrounds us and see Your handiwork in all that we see.

Likewise, we ask Your guidance that in the enjoyment of these countless gifts You have given us, that we worship the love that has provided them and not become so preoccupied with the gifts themselves that we cannot see the affection to be found in the hands that offer them.

In all that surrounds us, may we know the love of the giver, and may our lives ever be lived in worship of You.

By the power of Your name we pray.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MALINOWSKI led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

PAIN AT THE PUMP

(Ms. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, rising prices are straining families' budgets and robbing them of the full benefits of our strong economic recovery.

Last year, we experienced the fastest rate of economic growth in four decades and the single greatest year of job creation ever.

Thanks to this robust growth, workers are securing better jobs with higher pay. Wages have risen more than 4 percent since President Biden took office.

Yet, even as inflation has slowed, rising prices are eating into families' paychecks. To help cut costs for families, the House recently passed legislation to cap the price of insulin at \$35. This week, the House will consider new legislation to address pain at the pump.

The Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act would establish the first-ever Federal law against price gouging by oil and gas companies.

Cutting costs and preventing profiteering, this is how we get our prices under control and put money back in people's pockets.

LICENSE NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, President Biden's assault on domestic energy production isn't limited to just gas and oil. A new report revealed that a quarter of nuclear power plants in the U.S. are at risk of closure in just a few years, raising already high energy costs to struggling families across the country.

Despite being carbon-free, which my colleagues on the other side of the aisle love to talk about carbon even though it represents only 0.04 percent of the gases in our atmosphere—let's play along.

Nuclear reactors make zero CO₂, so why are we making it so difficult to put in place—indeed, only one nuclear reactor has started construction in the U.S. in the last three decades. Since 2013, 12 reactors have closed, so none new have opened.

Why are they making it so difficult to re-license existing plants or license new ones?

Yes, we want to build in a strong safety factor. Why does it have to cost hundreds of millions of dollars or more to do the job to keep a CO₂-free—0.04 percent of our atmosphere—keep that CO₂ down, keep these plants operating, and keep our homes lit up.

STAGFLATION IS COMING

(Mr. MCCARTHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I come from the part of the country where people are used to working hard and making things. For some, it is producing oil and natural gas. For others, it is farming. For me, it was owning a small business.

What we do may be different, but why we do it is not. We want to provide a better life for our family and our children. That is the American Dream. That is what we strive for. That is what we sacrifice for. That is what Democrats' radical policies are destroying.

Today, the ex-Chairman of the Federal Reserve said the U.S. economy is heading toward stagflation for the first time since the 1970s. Remember, in the late 1970s, Democrats had control of the White House, the Senate, and the House, just like they do now.

The CEO of Goldman Sachs also said that the risk of falling into a recession is very high.

Did you ever think that would happen in just 1 year of one-party rule?

The last time we went through stagflation was in the 1970s after an oil supply shock. Today, Democrats' radical policies are leading to a similar shock in terms of energy.

Since April 2021, prices have risen at least 5 percent every month. This year,

under one-party control, prices have risen at least 7 percent for 5 consecutive months.

Now, what does that mean to the average American? Well, it means to every single American, in gas costs alone, families will pay an extra \$2,000 this year to fill up at the pump.

That is \$2,000, Mr. Speaker. That is money that could have been used for their children's education, summer vacation, or just paying the house payment or rent.

Democrats are presiding over one of the costliest years in recent history, and the next year could be even worse. Americans need stable, competent leadership that understands the problems our country is facing.

Want to lower the gas prices? The Republicans' answer is to unleash American energy. The Democrats' answer is to hire another six-figure, out-of-touch Washington bureaucrat who has never run a business to tell people who work for a living what to do, or what the President did just a week ago: shut down more leases and opportunity for America to produce oil, but try to buy it somewhere else, maybe Russia.

They are attacking energy producers to shift blame from their own failures. They have no better answers to the problems they created except to demand more control.

Mr. Speaker, that is what got us here in the first place. Last March, do we all remember when the Democrats dumped \$2 trillion into a recovering economy and paid people not to work?

I remember very well, Mr. Speaker. Over on this side of the aisle, we warned you if you go through with this, you will create inflation.

Every single Democrat said no. They voted for it. Every single Republican knew what would happen, and they said no. They believed in the American people: Don't punish them. Don't cost them more.

Then, we heard the likes of it was transitory inflation; it wouldn't last; it was only short term. Every month, 5 percent growth, and then it went to 7 percent, and now we have the ex-Fed Chair saying stagflation, something we haven't seen since the 1970s.

One-party rule, in only a year and a half, not only has created inflation like we haven't seen in 40 years; it is putting the punishment onto the American people.

This \$2 trillion that you claimed was going to go for COVID—when it is less than 9 percent—the scheme worked well for the well-connected when you are in one-party control. Blue States got bailouts. Washington Democrats got more power. Working families got crushed by the worst inflation in 40 years. This is why Americans don't trust Democrats.

Mr. Speaker, for all of those watching, for all of those struggling to put gas in the tank and food on the table, we know Democrats think they can afford to stay in power for 2 more years. The question is: Can you?

EASE RESTRICTIONS ON CRIPPLING SUPPLY CHAINS

(Mrs. STEEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. STEEL. Mr. Speaker, every day, more and more families are struggling to find the basic goods they need to run their lives. This latest shortage, 40 percent of all baby formula out of stock, highlights exactly how out of control this crisis has become.

Orange County families are no stranger to the pressures of our broken supply chain. For months, we have been under the strain that millions of Americans are now experiencing.

I have been calling on this administration, as well as Governor Newsom, to ease the restrictions that are further burdening our already crippled supply chains.

From removing unworkable regulatory standards impacting the trucking industry, to embracing American energy independence, there are concrete steps that the Governor and President can take to address this crisis.

They should do so immediately to provide relief to southern Californians and all Americans.

HONORING CHIEF COREY SIANEZ

(Mrs. KIM of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, during this National Police Week, I am delighted to rise today to honor Buena Park Police Chief Corey Sianez and his more than four decades of selfless service to our community, including 11 years as police chief.

Throughout his many roles, Chief Sianez set an example of excellence in our police department and created the first 5-year strategic plan in the department's history.

While he is a well-known, active member of our Buena Park community, his impact can also be seen across neighboring cities. He helped create the North Orange County Public Task Force, which is a partnership between cities that works to address pressing public safety issues such as homelessness, incarceration, and gang and youth violence.

Chief Sianez, thank you for your unrelenting dedication to safety and the well-being of our community. I wish you a wonderful retirement.

□ 1415

LIONS CLUBS INTERNATIONAL

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, Lions Clubs International is on Capitol Hill this week for their annual meetings with Members of Congress. I am a member of my hometown

organization, the Howard Area Lion's Club, so I know firsthand the good that this club does around the world.

Just a few years ago, during a Lion's Club reception at the Capitol Visitor Center, I spoke with a Lion named Jimmy Ross. Jimmy is a past president of Lions Club International, and he organized the Capitol Hill visit that year. He shared an idea to create a congressional caucus to highlight the work and the policies of nonprofit service organizations like Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis, Optimist, and others, and I loved the idea.

Together with Congressman JIMMY PANETTA of California, who is a Rotarian, we founded the Congressional Service Organization Caucus in 2019. Tomorrow, the Congressional Service Organization Caucus will host its first briefing. Speakers from Lions, Rotary, Kiwanis, and Optimist clubs will share how their members strive to make the world a better place one community at a time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join the Congressional Service Organization Caucus to ensure that service to others remains a vital part of American life for generations to come.

CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

(Mr. ROY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I wasn't going to use this 1-minute time, but I just got a text from some contacts down on the border in south Texas from Eagle Pass with drone footage of yet another enormous group that is crossing illegally onto private property around Eagle Pass. A Texas soldier tells us that there have been 2,000-plus crossings in this specific spot in the last 8 days, yet the Secretary of Homeland Security testified in the House Judiciary Committee that "he and this administration have operational control of the border."

But this is factually incorrect.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle do not seem interested in having a debate or a discussion here on the floor of the people's House about a crisis facing the State of Texas and the entire country. Over 107,000 Americans died last year from drug poisonings and drug overdoses, yet I get crickets from my colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, do you want to know what is happening in south Texas?

Hispanics in south Texas are flocking away from a party that doesn't care if they suffer or if migrants suffer while dead bodies rack up in the Rio Grande and the ranches of south Texas. They have had enough, I have had enough, and the people of Texas have had enough.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair

will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

PRESIDENT'S CUP CYBERSECURITY COMPETITION ACT

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6824) to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security to hold an annual cybersecurity competition relating to offensive and defensive cybersecurity disciplines, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6824

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition Act".

SEC. 2. PRESIDENT'S CUP CYBERSECURITY COMPETITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (in this section referred to as the "Director") of the Department of Homeland Security is authorized to hold an annual cybersecurity competition to be known as the "Department of Homeland Security Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition" (in this section referred to as the "competition") for the purpose of identifying, challenging, and competitively awarding prizes, including cash prizes, to the United States Government's best cybersecurity practitioners and teams across offensive and defensive cybersecurity disciplines.

(b) COMPETITION DESIGN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, the Director, in carrying out the competition, may consult with, and consider advice from, any person who has experience or expertise in the development, design, or execution of cybersecurity competitions.

(2) LIMITATION.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to consultations pursuant to this section.

(3) PROHIBITION.—A person with whom the Director consults under paragraph (1) may not—

(A) receive pay by reason of being so consulted; or

(B) be considered an employee of the Federal Government by reason of so consulting.

(c) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to participate in the competition, an individual shall be a Federal civilian employee or member of the uniformed services (as such term is defined in section 2101(3) of title 5, United States Code) and shall comply with any rules promulgated by the Director regarding the competition.

(d) COMPETITION ADMINISTRATION.—The Director may enter into a grant, contract, cooperative agreement, or other agreement with a private sector for-profit or nonprofit entity or State or local government agency to administer the competition.

(e) COMPETITION PARAMETERS.—Each competition shall incorporate the following elements:

(1) Cybersecurity skills outlined in the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education Framework, or any successor framework.

(2) Individual and team events.

(3) Categories demonstrating offensive and defensive cyber operations, such as software reverse engineering and exploitation, network operations, forensics, big data analysis, cyber analysis, cyber defense, cyber exploitation, secure programming, obfuscated coding, or cyber-physical systems.

(4) Any other elements related to paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) as determined necessary by the Director.

(f) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director may use amounts made available to the Director for the competition for the following:

(A) Advertising, marketing, and promoting the competition.

(B) Meals for participants and organizers of the competition if attendance at the meal during the competition is necessary to maintain the integrity of the competition.

(C) Promotional items, including merchandise and apparel.

(D) Monetary and nonmonetary awards for competition participants, including members of the uniformed services.

(E) Necessary expenses for the honorary recognition of competition participants, including members of the uniformed services.

(F) Any other appropriate activity necessary to carry out the competition, as determined by the Director.

(2) APPLICATION.—This subsection shall apply to amounts appropriated on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(g) PRIZE LIMITATION.—The Director may make one or more awards per competition, except that the amount or value of each shall not exceed \$10,000. The Secretary of Homeland Security may make one or more awards per competition, except the amount or the value of each shall not to exceed \$25,000. A monetary award under this section shall be in addition to the regular pay of the recipient.

(h) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The Director shall annually provide to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that includes the following:

(1) A description of available funds under subsection (f) for each competition conducted in the preceding year.

(2) A description of expenditures authorized in subsection (g) for each competition.

(3) Information relating to the participation of each competition.

(4) Information relating to lessons learned from each competition and how such lessons may be applied to improve cybersecurity operations and recruitment of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, before I begin debate on today's legislation, I will take a moment to acknowledge the tragic, bloody events of this weekend in Milwaukee, Buffalo, and Orange County, California. The loss of life and extent of injury to innocent people, as we all know, are staggering.

These incidents are all under investigation but, from a homeland security perspective, I will zero in, in particular, on the events in New York where we have, I think, a fairly good picture of what motivated a man to gun down innocent people, an event that has happened too many times in recent history in our country.

This young man clearly was motivated by an idea, a hateful idea and a racist idea, and one that is sadly familiar to us. It is the same idea that motivated another man to gun down African Americans in Charleston, South Carolina. It is the same idea that motivated yet another man to gun down Hispanic Americans in El Paso, Texas. It is the same idea that motivated another man to gun down Jewish Americans in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

It is an idea that spreads on the internet. But it doesn't just spread organically. Social media companies write algorithms deliberately designed to connect people who are susceptible to this hateful idea to others who may be propagating it. It is an idea that sadly is sometimes amplified and legitimized by political leaders and media personalities in our country.

We have a domestic terrorism problem in America. We all understand that on the Homeland Security Committee. If this problem was coming from outside the United States, it would be easy for us to come together to deal with it.

Imagine if after the September 11 attacks there were cable news hosts who night after night propagated ideas straight from al-Qaida's propaganda materials. We wouldn't tolerate it. Nobody would for one moment think that was acceptable in the United States of America. But because it is a domestic problem rooted in our own society, it is harder. We have to find a way to come together, nonetheless.

I think there are two kinds of leaders in America today, not Democrat, Republican, liberal, or conservative. There are leaders who, when they see a fire burning, they reach for a bucket of water to put it out. And there are leaders who, when they see a fire burning, reach for a can of gasoline to make that fire burn even more. We desperately need leaders in this country, of both political parties, who will try to calm things down and who will tamp down these horrible, hateful ideas, whether they are coming from the left or the right, wherever they are coming from, because these ideas are leading to people being gunned down in our country. It is unacceptable, and it has to stop.

Mr. Speaker, let's turn to the legislation before us today.

Mr. Speaker, as a nation, we are fortunate to have so many dedicated public servants who work for our Federal Government and help keep us safe. Unfortunately, they frequently go without the recognition they deserve for their hard work. The President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition Act authorizes an innovative prize competition where cyber talent within the ranks of Federal departments and agencies is honored.

Today, it is critical to our homeland and national security that the Federal Government attract, develop, and retain dedicated and talented employees to carry out cybersecurity and cyber defense activities. It is not lost on me that, by choosing to work for the government rather than the private sector, these in-demand professionals often forgo more lucrative career opportunities.

H.R. 6824 would authorize the cyber competition that CISA hosts and ensure that financial awards can be provided to the winning individuals and teams in recognition of their achievement. In the short period of time that the President's Cup has been around, it has become a much-sought-after prize among talented Federal cyber practitioners, many of whom are civilians or active military. By permanently authorizing this competition, Congress can ensure that it remains a vital part of our strategy to identify, retain, and reward the best cybersecurity talent in the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Representative LURIA for her leadership in authorizing this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATURNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6824, the President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition Act.

Mr. Speaker, you merely have to turn on the news to hear about the latest ransomware problem that continues to vex our country. According to research funded by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, there is a deficit of almost half a million cybersecurity employees in the U.S. Now more than ever, it is critical that the Federal Government provide cybersecurity education and pathways to Federal employment and make Federal retention of this limited skill set a priority.

One very important effort is underpinned by the President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition Act. CISA launched the first President's Cup Cybersecurity Act in 2019, as a national cybersecurity competition for both individuals and teams, aiming to identify, challenge, and reward the best cybersecurity talent in the Federal workforce.

This bill grants CISA the authority to fully implement the cybersecurity competition with certain parameters

and provide prizes to winning individuals and teams. By codifying the cybersecurity competition, we further incentivize a skilled cybersecurity workforce. We also signal that Congress is committed to addressing Federal cybersecurity recruitment and retention challenges.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 6824, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, the President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition has been an important part of our strategy to support a strong Federal cybersecurity workforce in recent years. Unfortunately, without congressional authorization, it lacks the stability it needs. So thanks to this legislation, authored by my committee colleague, Representative LURIA, we have the opportunity to authorize and preserve a key retention tool in the Federal toolbox to ensure that talented Federal cyber professionals get the recognition they deserve.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6824, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. LURIA. Mr. Speaker, a critical element of strengthening our nation's cybersecurity is ensuring the Federal government employs the best and the brightest with the most advanced cybersecurity skills.

Whether at CISA, our intelligence agencies, our military, or at other departments across the Federal government, cybersecurity professionals play an essential role in keeping our nation safe, and we must prioritize their recruitment, development, and retention.

Unfortunately, it has been challenging to compete with the private sector for cyber talent, so we must look to creative ways to strengthen the Federal cyber workforce.

The President's Cup Cybersecurity Competition is one innovative part of that effort.

Organized by CISA, this annual cybersecurity competition brings together cybersecurity professionals, both civilian and military, from across the Federal government to compete in a series of challenges that test a wide range of cybersecurity skills.

My legislation would authorize this competition to ensure it remains part of our Federal cyber workforce strategy and grants CISA the necessary authorities to fully carry out the program.

Importantly, it addresses legal barriers that have prevented CISA from directly providing cash prizes to winning teams and individuals that work in other departments or agencies.

H.R. 6824 specifically authorizes CISA to confer cash prizes to the winners, many of whom are in the military, for their achievement.

By passing this legislation, we demonstrate our commitment to further developing a competitive and highly skilled Federal cybersecurity workforce.

I thank Representatives CONNOLLY and GARBARINO for cosponsoring this bill, and Chairman THOMPSON and Ranking Member KATKO for their support for authorizing this important program.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bipartisan bill and look forward to working with them to get it enacted into law.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6824, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CYBERSECURITY ACT OF 2021

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2520) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2520

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “State and Local Government Cybersecurity Act of 2021”.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE HOMELAND SECURITY ACT OF 2002.

Subtitle A of title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 2201 (6 U.S.C. 651), by adding at the end the following:

“(7) SLTT ENTITY.—The term ‘SLTT entity’ means a domestic government entity that is a State government, local government, Tribal government, territorial government, or any subdivision thereof.”; and

(2) in section 2209 (6 U.S.C. 659)—

(A) in subsection (c)(6), by inserting “operational and” before “timely”;

(B) in subsection (d)(1)(E), by inserting “, including an entity that collaborates with election officials,” after “governments”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(p) COORDINATION ON CYBERSECURITY FOR SLTT ENTITIES.—

“(1) COORDINATION.—The Center shall, upon request and to the extent practicable, and in coordination as appropriate with Federal and non-Federal entities, such as the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center—

“(A) conduct exercises with SLTT entities;

“(B) provide operational and technical cybersecurity training to SLTT entities to address cybersecurity risks or incidents, with or without reimbursement, related to—

“(i) cyber threat indicators;

“(ii) defensive measures;

“(iii) cybersecurity risks;

“(iv) vulnerabilities; and

“(v) incident response and management;

“(C) in order to increase situational awareness and help prevent incidents, assist SLTT entities in sharing, in real time, with the Federal Government as well as among SLTT entities, actionable—

“(i) cyber threat indicators;

“(ii) defensive measures;

“(iii) information about cybersecurity risks; and

“(iv) information about incidents;

“(D) provide SLTT entities notifications containing specific incident and malware information that may affect them or their residents;

“(E) provide to, and periodically update, SLTT entities via an easily accessible platform and other means—

“(i) information about tools;

“(ii) information about products;

“(iii) resources;

“(iv) policies;

“(v) guidelines;

“(vi) controls; and

“(vii) other cybersecurity standards and best practices and procedures related to information security, including, as appropriate, information produced by other Federal agencies;

“(F) work with senior SLTT entity officials, including chief information officers and senior election officials and through national associations, to coordinate the effective implementation by SLTT entities of tools, products, resources, policies, guidelines, controls, and procedures related to information security to secure the information systems, including election systems, of SLTT entities;

“(G) provide operational and technical assistance to SLTT entities to implement tools, products, resources, policies, guidelines, controls, and procedures on information security;

“(H) assist SLTT entities in developing policies and procedures for coordinating vulnerability disclosures consistent with international and national standards in the information technology industry; and

“(I) promote cybersecurity education and awareness through engagements with Federal agencies and non-Federal entities.

“(g) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives a report on the services and capabilities that the Agency directly and indirectly provides to SLTT entities.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in recent months the world has watched in horror as Russia launched its unprovoked and illegal invasion of Ukraine. Russia's actions have, once again, reminded us of the potential for cyberattacks on critical infrastructure here in the United States.

With State and local governments operating large amounts of critical in-

frastructure, including essential public services like schools, emergency response agencies, and water utilities, it is essential that State and local governments have strong cybersecurity practices.

In March, in response to the current threat landscape, President Biden sent a letter to the Nation's Governors urging them to take actions to enhance their cyber defenses. The Federal Government must continue to expand our partnerships with States as they carry out this important national security work.

Congress has already taken some critical steps in this effort this Congress, thanks to the leadership of my colleagues on the Homeland Security Committee. Last year, the House passed Congresswoman YVETTE CLARKE's State and Local Cybersecurity Improvement Act which created a new grant program to assist State, local, Tribal, and territorial Governments with strengthening their cybersecurity. This legislation was signed by President Biden in the fall as part of the bipartisan infrastructure law and will provide \$1 billion in much-needed help over the next 4 years.

Additionally, last year, Congress passed the K-12 Cybersecurity Act introduced by Senator PETERS and Congressman LANGEVIN. That bill directs the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to study the cyber risks posed to K-12 educational institutions and provide them with additional resources to better defend themselves.

Right now, I am proud to be working on a bipartisan basis with Senators Peters and Cornyn, and my Homeland Security Committee colleague Representative GARBARINO, on the Satellite Cybersecurity Act, urgently needed legislation to better protect critical infrastructure used at the municipal, State, and Federal level that relies on commercial satellite data to work properly.

Passing S. 2520 will build on these efforts by further strengthening the relationship between DHS and State and local Governments as they work to defend our country against cyberattacks. More specifically, it would permit DHS to provide State and local Governments with access to cybersecurity resources and encourage collaboration in using these resources, including joint cybersecurity exercises.

□ 1430

Additionally, the bill will strengthen the relationship between DHS and the Multi State Information Sharing and Analysis Center to help State and local governments receive the most updated information regarding potential threats and gain access to greater technical assistance.

I thank Senators PETERS and PORTMAN for their leadership in introducing this bill, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATURNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2520, the State and Local Government Cybersecurity Act of 2021.

Today, State and local governments are not in the position to defend their networks against cyberattacks from sophisticated foreign adversaries or cybercriminals. State and local governments are rich targets for cyber adversaries, and the frequency of attacks is only accelerating as budgets are increasingly constrained.

The Federal Government needs to redouble their efforts to support State, local, Tribal, and territorial government entities to bolster their cybersecurity posture.

To help remedy this, this bill amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for engagements with SLTT entities to increase Federal support and information sharing.

Additionally, the bill expands DHS' responsibilities concerning grants and cooperative agreements. The bill also provides DHS the ability to coordinate with SLTT entities to conduct exercises, provide technical and operational cybersecurity training, as well as promote cybersecurity education and awareness.

S. 2520 will help shore up SLTT vulnerabilities against malicious cyberattackers and will go a long way to strengthen our more localized entities that are closer to the everyday American.

I urge Members to join me in supporting S. 2520, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, we rely on State and local governments for some of our most basic and necessary public services. We have seen many communities across the country experience disruptions in those vital services due to ransomware attacks originating from Russia.

In this current threat environment, with a heightened risk of even more dangerous cyberattacks, S. 2520 would enhance DHS's collaboration with State and local governments in addressing this pressing national security threat.

By passing this bill and sending it to the President, we will continue our ongoing efforts to expand critical Federal cybersecurity assistance to State and local governments.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 2520, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2520.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

BOMBING PREVENTION ACT OF 2022

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6873) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Office for Bombing Prevention to address terrorist explosive threats, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6873

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Bombing Prevention Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. OFFICE FOR BOMBING PREVENTION.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Title XXII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new subtitle:

"Subtitle D—Bombing Prevention

"SEC. 2241. OFFICE FOR BOMBING PREVENTION.

"(a) *ESTABLISHMENT.*—There is established within the Department an Office for Bombing Prevention (in this section referred to as the 'Office').

"(b) *ACTIVITIES.*—The Office shall have the primary responsibility within the Department for enhancing the ability and coordinating the efforts of the United States to deter, detect, prevent, protect against, mitigate, and respond to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States, including by carrying out the following:

"(1) *Advising the Secretary on matters related to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.*

"(2) *Coordinating the efforts of the Department to counter terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States, including by carrying out the following:*

"(A) *Developing, in coordination with the Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans, the Department's strategy against terrorist explosives threats and attacks, including efforts to support the security and preparedness of critical infrastructure and the public sector and private sector.*

"(B) *Leading the prioritization of the Department's efforts against terrorist explosive threats and attacks, including preparedness and operational requirements.*

"(C) *Ensuring, in coordination with the Under Secretary for Science and Technology and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the identification, evaluation, and availability of effective technology applications through field pilot testing and acquisition of such technology applications by the public sector to deter, detect, prevent, protect against, mitigate, and respond to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.*

"(D) *Providing advice and recommendations to the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency regarding the effective use of grants authorized under section 2002.*

"(E) *In coordination with the Assistant Secretary for Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction, aligning Department efforts related to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States and weapons of mass destruction.*

"(3) *Engaging other Federal departments and agencies, including Sector Risk Management Agencies, regarding terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.*

"(4) *Facilitating information sharing and deterrent support of the public and private sector*

involved in deterrence, detection, prevention, protection against, mitigation of, and response to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States. Such sharing and support may include the following:

"(A) *Operating and maintaining a secure information sharing system that allows the sharing of critical information and data relating to terrorist explosive attack tactics, techniques, procedures, and security capabilities, including information and data described in paragraph (6) and section 2242.*

"(B) *Working with international partners, in coordination with the Office for International Affairs of the Department, to develop and share effective practices to deter, prevent, detect, protect against, mitigate, and respond to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.*

"(5) *Promoting security awareness among the public and private sector and the general public regarding the risks posed by the misuse of explosive precursor chemicals and other bomb-making materials.*

"(6) *Providing training, guidance, assessments, and planning assistance to the public and private sector, as appropriate, to help counter the risk of terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.*

"(7) *Conducting analysis and planning for the capabilities and requirements necessary for the public and private sector, as appropriate, to deter, detect, prevent, protect against, mitigate, and respond to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States by carrying out the following:*

"(A) *Maintaining a database on capabilities and requirements, including capabilities and requirements of public safety bomb squads, explosive detection canine teams, special tactics teams, public safety dive teams, and recipients of services described in section 2242.*

"(B) *Applying the analysis derived from the database described in subparagraph (A) with respect to the following:*

"(i) *Evaluating progress toward closing identified gaps relating to national strategic goals and standards related to deterring, detecting, preventing, protecting against, mitigating, and responding to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.*

"(ii) *Informing decisions relating to homeland security policy, assistance, training, research, development efforts, testing and evaluation, and related requirements regarding deterring, detecting, preventing, protecting against, mitigating, and responding to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.*

"(8) *Promoting secure information sharing of sensitive material and promoting security awareness, including by carrying out the following:*

"(A) *Operating and maintaining a secure information sharing system that allows the sharing among and between the public and private sector of critical information relating to explosive attack tactics, techniques, and procedures.*

"(B) *Educating the public and private sectors about explosive precursor chemicals.*

"(C) *Working with international partners, in coordination with the Office for International Affairs of the Department, to develop and share effective practices to deter, detect, prevent, protect against, mitigate, and respond to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.*

"(D) *Executing national public awareness and vigilance campaigns relating to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States, preventing explosive attacks, and activities and measures underway to safeguard the United States.*

"(E) *Working with relevant stakeholder organizations.*

"(9) *Providing any other assistance the Secretary determines necessary.*

“SEC. 2242. COUNTERING EXPLOSIVE DEVICES TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

“(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—Upon request, the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, provide to the public and private sector technical assistance services to support the security and preparedness of such sectors, as appropriate, to counter terrorist explosive threats and attacks that pose a risk in certain jurisdictions, including vulnerable and disadvantaged communities, to critical infrastructure facilities, or to special events, as appropriate.

“(b) **ELEMENTS.**—Technical assistance services provided pursuant to subsection (a) shall—

“(1) support the planning and implementation of effective measures to deter, detect, prevent, protect against, mitigate, and respond to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States, including effective strategic risk management and emergency operations plans;

“(2) support the security of explosive precursor chemicals and other bomb-making materials outside of regulatory control;

“(3) support efforts to prepare for and respond to bomb threats or other acts involving the malicious conveyance of false information concerning terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States;

“(4) make available resources to enhance deterrence, prevention, detection, protection, mitigation, and response capabilities for terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States, including coordination and communication, to better integrate State, local, Tribal, and territorial and private sector capabilities and assets, as appropriate, with Federal operations;

“(5) make available augmenting resources, as appropriate, to enable State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments to sustain and refresh their capabilities;

“(6) track performance in meeting the goals and associated plans of the provision of such technical assistance; and

“(7) include any other assistance the Secretary determines necessary.

“SEC. 2243. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER DEPARTMENT COMPONENTS AND FEDERAL AGENCIES.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The authority of the Secretary under this subtitle shall not affect or diminish the authority or the responsibility of any officer of any other Federal agency with respect to the command, control, or direction of the functions, personnel, funds, assets, or liabilities of any other such Federal agency.

“(b) **DEPARTMENT COMPONENTS.**—Nothing in this subtitle or any other provision of law may be construed to affect or reduce the responsibilities of—

“(1) the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office or the Assistant Secretary of the Office, including with respect to any asset, function, or mission of the Office or the Assistant Secretary, as the case may be;

“(2) the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Administrator of the Agency, including the diversion of any asset, function, or mission of the Agency or the Administrator as the case may be; or

“(3) the Transportation Security Administration or the Administrator of the Administration, including the diversion of any asset, function, or mission of the Administration or the Administrator, as the case may be.”.

(b) **STRATEGY AND REPORTS.**—

(1) **STRATEGY.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of the Office for Bombing Prevention of the Department of Homeland Security (established pursuant to section 2241 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (a)), in consultation with the heads of other components of the Department and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appropriate, shall develop a strategy to align the Office's activities with the threat environment and stakeholder needs, and make the public and private sector aware of the Office's capabilities. Such strategy shall include the following elements:

(A) Information on terrorist explosive threats, tactics, and attacks in the United States.

(B) Information, by region of the United States, regarding public and private sector entities likely to be targeted by terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States, including historically black colleges and universities and minority serving institutions, places of worship, health care facilities, transportation systems, commercial facilities, and government facilities.

(C) Guidance on how outreach to owners and operators of critical infrastructure (as such term is defined in section 1016(e) of Public Law 107–56 (42 U.S.C. 5195c(e))) in a region should be prioritized.

(D) A catalogue of the services and training currently offered by the Office, and a description of how such services and trainings assist the public and private sector to deter, detect, prevent, protect against, mitigate, and respond to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.

(E) Long-term objectives of the Office, including future service and training offerings.

(F) Metrics for measuring the effectiveness of services and trainings offered by the Office.

(G) An assessment of resource requirements necessary to implement such strategy.

(H) A description of how the Office partners with other components of the Department and other Federal agencies to carry out its mission.

(2) **REPORTS.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report describing the activities of the Office for Bombing Prevention of the Department of Homeland Security (established pursuant to section 2241 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (a)). Each such report shall include information on the following:

(A) Changes to terrorist explosive threats, tactics, and attacks in the United States.

(B) Changes to the types of public and private sector entities likely to be targeted by terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.

(C) The number of trainings, assessments, and other engagements carried out by the Office within each region of the United States, including a description of the critical infrastructure sector or stakeholder served.

(D) The number of trainings, assessments, or other engagements the Office was asked to conduct but did not, and an explanation relating thereto.

(E) The effectiveness of the trainings, assessments, or other engagements provided by the Office based on the metrics described in paragraph (1)(F).

(F) Any changes or anticipated changes in the trainings, assessments, and other engagements, or any other services, offered by the Office, and an explanation relating thereto.

(c) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2238 the following new items:

“Subtitle D—Bombing Prevention

“Sec. 2241. Office for Bombing Prevention.

“Sec. 2242. Countering explosive devices technical assistance.

“Sec. 2243. Relationship to other Department components and Federal agencies.”.

SEC. 3. EXPLOSIVES TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 323. EXPLOSIVES RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and in coordination with the head of the Office for Bombing Prevention and the Assistant Secretary for the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, and in consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, and the head of any other relevant Federal department or agency, including Sector Risk Management Agencies, shall ensure coordination and information sharing regarding non-military research, development, testing, and evaluation activities of the Federal Government relating to the deterrence, detection, prevention, protection against, mitigation of, and response to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States.

“(b) **LEVERAGING MILITARY RESEARCH.**—The Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and in coordination with the head of the Office for Bombing Prevention and the Assistant Secretary for the Countering of Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, shall consult with the Secretary of Defense and the head of any other relevant Federal department or agency, including Sector Risk Management Agencies, to ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, military policies and procedures, and research, development, testing, and evaluation activities relating to the deterrence, detection, prevention, protection against, mitigation of, and response to terrorist explosive threats and attacks in the United States are adapted to nonmilitary uses.”.

(b) **CLERICAL AMENDMENT.**—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 322 the following new item:

“Sec. 323. Explosives research and development.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, between January 4 and February 16 of this year, there were over 50 bomb threats that disproportionately targeted historically Black colleges and universities, Black churches, mosques, and synagogues across our country.

These racially and ethnically targeted bomb threats have continued through the spring. They have sowed fear, disrupted academic instruction, and interfered with the ability of Americans to worship safely.

They have also brought into focus the diversity of the current homeland security threat picture and reminded us that conventional threats, like

bombings, deserve sustained attention, even as efforts to counter mass shootings and cyber threats have to be intensified.

I introduced H.R. 6873, the Bombing Prevention Act of 2022, for the first time to authorize the Office for Bombing Prevention.

For the past 15 years, the Office for Bombing Prevention has been responsible for coordinating DHS' efforts at preventing, protecting against, mitigating the effects of, and responding to improvised explosive devices here domestically, and helping our partners and allies around the world do the same.

The Office for Bombing Prevention is squarely focused on protecting critical infrastructure, working with private sector partners, and supporting our Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial entities to mitigate explosive effects on critical infrastructure.

To that end, it regularly engages with stakeholders, including educational stakeholders, about accessing the office's training and tools, such as its counter-IED capability.

H.R. 6873 would bring needed permanence and predictability to the operations of this office and position it to build capacity to meet growing demands for its services.

Importantly, my bill directs the office to develop a strategy that aligns its operations with the threat environment and stakeholder needs; improves the sharing of information about explosive threats; and enhances awareness of the office's capabilities to those around the country who are most at risk.

The bill also directs the Secretary of the DHS to provide to public- and private-sector entities technical assistance services related to countering these explosive threats.

Finally, to keep the office accountable, H.R. 6873 requires an annual report to Congress.

This bipartisan legislation, which I was pleased to introduce with my colleague from Arkansas (Mr. CRAWFORD), will better position the Office for Bombing Prevention to provide counter-explosives resources to stakeholders as the threat environment changes, making communities across America more secure and helping to ensure that in this country, no person should have to work, study, or worship while living in fear of a terrorist bombing.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATURNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6873, the Bombing Prevention Act of 2022. Between just January 4 and February 16 of this year, the FBI reported more than 50 bomb threats against domestic targets.

The DHS Office of Bombing Protection, or OBP, has a mission to protect life and critical infrastructure by building capabilities within the general

public and across public and private sectors to prevent, protect against, respond to, and mitigate bombing incidents.

To that end, this bill will more aptly enable OBP to conduct its mission by requiring: a strategy for securing critical infrastructure against terrorist explosives; promoting awareness of risks posed by the misuse of explosive chemicals and bomb-making materials; and a database of capabilities and requirements to track public and private terrorist explosive threats.

This legislation is a critical step toward ensuring that threats to our domestic security posed by bombings and malicious use of explosives is mitigated to the best of our ability.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 6873, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATURNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. CRAWFORD).

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I thank my cosponsor for his work on this, and I can't tell you how thrilled I am to see this bill come to the House floor for consideration.

As a former Army bomb tech, I know how critical it is for our military to be adequately equipped on the front lines to dispose of explosive threats. This is all the more true on our home front, where the public safety continues to be threatened by terrorists and other bad actors who consistently use bombs and explosive hazards to advance their agenda.

But it should not take a tragedy to enact sensible change and to continue to equip our homeland security officials with the tools they need to mitigate bombing incidents and to protect the critical infrastructure of our Nation and the lives of our citizens.

The Office for Bombing Prevention, or OBP, was created in response to terrorism events, both at home and abroad, including the bombing of a Pan Am flight over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988; the World Trade Center in 1993; Oklahoma City in 1995; a Madrid train in 2004; London in 2005; the Boston Marathon in 2013; and Nashville on Christmas Day in 2020.

OBP leads the Department of Homeland Security's efforts to implement the National Policy for Countering Improvised Explosive Devices and enhances the Nation's ability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and mitigate the use of explosives against critical infrastructure, the private sector, and Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial entities.

Currently, the OBP sits underneath the jurisdiction of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, or CISA. However, our recent history has proven that OBP needs a bit of promotion in order to adequately inform the Secretary of Homeland Security on ongoing threats and to keep the general public out of harm's way.

I say recent history because, unfortunately, our Nation has not been safe from threats, most of which, thankfully, never led to serious injury, destruction, or death. The 2010 Times Square car bombing attempt, the IEDs left outside the RNC and DCCC on January 6, 2021, and over 50 reported bomb threats between January and February of this year targeted disproportionately at HBCUs, Black churches, mosques, and synagogues.

It is our responsibility as Members of Congress to lead and address these unacceptable threats while simultaneously reducing the amount of threats designed to instill fear in the public. I applaud my colleagues for responding to these events seriously and appropriately, and I have full confidence the OBP will have the tools necessary to carry out this mission.

Our bill authorizes OBP and directs the office to develop a strategy for further securing critical infrastructure against terrorist explosive threats and attacks and to evaluate effective technologies to defend against them. Further, OBP will be required to promote security awareness of risks posed by the misuse of explosive precursor chemicals, bomb-making materials, providing technical assistance to the public and private sectors to support security preparedness, assist other agencies with information sharing and responding to various threats, and working with relevant stakeholder interests in bettering this overall effort.

It has come to my attention that in response to the bomb threats at our HBCUs, the OBP led a briefing with 150 leaders on training opportunities and engaged with educational stakeholders about accessing OBP's counter-IED capability development programs, information, training, and tools. This kind of responsiveness to a dire situation only strengthens my confidence that the men and women at OBP are ready and informed to respond to ongoing bomb threats and prevent further incidents and potential devastation.

We should be proud, as Americans, to feel a sense of security each and every day. Security and strength are what brings us together and the foundation for what we fight for. Unfortunately, we live the reality that anyone can be a threat to this security and strength, even when we least expect it, from our grocery stores, to our places of worship, to our schools. We must continue to fight and ensure that Americans live free from fear of the malicious use of explosives and from the threat of a terrorist's agenda. Our citizens should feel and remain secure at their jobs, their schools, and, most importantly, around their families. That is my mission as a Member of Congress; that will be the mission of the Office for Bombing Prevention, and that is why I support H.R. 6873.

I thank my co-lead, Representative MALINOWSKI, one more time, as well as

Representative KATKO for his leadership on the Homeland Security Committee, and for meeting with me to discuss my priorities for bombing prevention from our service branches to the domestic front.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. LATURNER. Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, in my home State of New Jersey, there have been more than 25 bomb scares since 2020, threatening public schools, universities, community centers, and religious institutions.

Just last fall in my district, the Roxbury Township school system received a bomb threat that led to panic and K9 sweeps on school property during teaching hours, and nearby Hopewell Valley Central High School encountered an explosive threat that forced the school to evacuate and shut down early for the day.

In addition, 7 years ago this September, over a 2-day period, communities in Seaside Park and Elizabeth, New Jersey, as well as the Chelsea neighborhood of Manhattan were rocked by three bombings that wounded 31 people.

Subsequent analysis done by the Office for Bombing Prevention at DHS determined that each of the devices planted by the assailant was completely different from the others.

Two of the bombs were pipe bombs, two were homemade pressure cooker bombs, some used modified Christmas tree lights and cellphones, and one of the pressure cooker bombs used two different chemicals that alone are not dangerous but ignite when combined.

□ 1445

The office concluded that while each of the bombs was different, all included elements detailed in several issues of al-Qaida's Inspire magazine.

The invaluable analysis carried out by the office in the wake of the September 2016 New Jersey-area attacks was shared with first responders and homeland security stakeholders all across the country, underscoring the expertise of the Office for Bombing Prevention and the important role it plays in equipping our communities with the best information available to keep the public safe.

Today, the office provides critical support to help defend communities across America from the threats posed by explosives, but we need to empower it to do more. The Bombing Prevention Act does just that. It has been endorsed by the Anti-Defamation League and by the Jewish Federations of North America.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6873, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr.

MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6873, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

NONPROFIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2022

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6825) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the funding and administration of the Nonprofit Security Grant Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6825

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Nonprofit Security Grant Program Improvement Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. ENHANCEMENTS TO FUNDING AND ADMINISTRATION OF NONPROFIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2009 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting "and threats" before the period at the end;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "this" before "subsection"; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

"(2) determined by the Secretary to be at risk of terrorist attacks and threats.";

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) as subparagraphs (A), (B), and (E), respectively, and moving such subparagraphs, as so redesignated, two ems to the right;

(B) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), as so redesignated, by striking "The recipient" and inserting the following:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The recipient";

(C) in subparagraph (A), as so redesignated, by striking "equipment and inspection and screening systems" and inserting "equipment, inspection and screening systems, and alteration or remodeling of existing buildings or physical facilities";

(D) by inserting after subparagraph (B), as so redesignated, the following new subparagraph:

"(C) Facility security personnel costs, including costs associated with contracted security.

"(D) Expenses directly related to the administration of the grant, except that such expenses may not exceed five percent of the amount of the grant.";

(E) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(2) RETENTION.—Each State through which a recipient receives a grant under this section may retain up to five percent of each grant for expenses directly related to the administration of the grant.";

(4) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking "2020 through 2024" and inserting "2022 through 2028"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new sentence: "Each such report shall also include information on the number of applications submitted by eligible nonprofit organizations to each State, the number of applications submitted by each State to the Administrator, and the operations of the Nonprofit Security Grant Program Office, including staffing resources and efforts with respect to subparagraphs (A) through (E) of subsection (c)(1).";

(5) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (j);

(6) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsections:

"(f) ADMINISTRATION.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Administrator shall establish within the Federal Emergency Management Agency a program office for the Program (in this section referred to as the 'program office'). The program office shall be headed by a senior official of the Agency. The Administrator shall administer the Program (including, where appropriate, in coordination with States), including relating to the following:

"(1) Outreach, engagement, education, and technical assistance and support to eligible nonprofit organizations described in subsection (b), with particular attention to such organizations in underserved communities, prior to, during, and after the awarding of grants, including web-based training videos for eligible nonprofit organizations that provide guidance on preparing an application and the environmental planning and historic preservation process.

"(2) Establishment of mechanisms to ensure program office processes are conducted in accordance with constitutional, statutory, regulatory, and other legal and agency policy requirements that protect civil rights and civil liberties and, to the maximum extent practicable, advance equity for members of underserved communities.

"(3) Establishment of mechanisms for the Administrator to provide feedback to eligible nonprofit organizations that do not receive grants.

"(4) Establishment of mechanisms to collect data to measure the effectiveness of grants under the Program.

"(5) Establishment and enforcement of standardized baseline operational requirements for States, including requirements for States to eliminate or prevent any administrative or operational obstacles that may impact eligible nonprofit organizations described in subsection (b) from receiving grants under the Program.

"(6) Carrying out efforts to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse, including through audits of grantees.

"(g) GRANT GUIDELINES.—For each fiscal year, prior to awarding grants under this section, the Administrator—

"(1) shall publish guidelines, including a notice of funding opportunity or similar announcement, as the Administrator determines appropriate; and

"(2) may prohibit States from closing application processes prior to the publication of such guidelines.

"(h) ALLOCATION REQUIREMENTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In awarding grants under this section, the Administrator shall ensure that—

“(A) 50 percent of amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under subsection (k) is provided to eligible recipients located in high-risk urban areas that receive funding under section 2003 in the current fiscal year or received such funding in any of the preceding ten fiscal years, inclusive of any amounts States may retain pursuant to paragraph (2) of subsection (c); and

“(B) 50 percent of amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorizations of appropriations under subsection (k) is provided to eligible recipients located in jurisdictions not receiving funding under section 2003 in the current fiscal year or have not received such funding in any of the preceding ten fiscal years, inclusive of any amounts States may retain pursuant to paragraph (2) of subsection (c).

“(2) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Administrator may allocate a different percentage if the Administrator does not receive a sufficient number of applications from eligible recipients to meet the allocation percentages described in either subparagraph (A) or (B) of such paragraph. If the Administrator exercises the authorization under this paragraph, the Administrator shall, not later than 30 days after such exercise, report to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate regarding such exercise.

“(i) PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the ‘Paperwork Reduction Act’), shall not apply to any changes to the application materials, Program forms, or other core Program documentation intended to enhance participation by eligible nonprofit organizations in the Program.”;

(7) in subsection (j), as so redesignated—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “\$75 million for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024” and inserting “\$75,000,000 for fiscal year 2022 and \$500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028”; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

“(2) OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1), not more than five percent is authorized—

“(A) to operate the program office; and

“(B) for other costs associated with the management, administration, and evaluation of the Program.”; and

(8) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(k) TREATMENT.—Nonprofit organizations determined by the Secretary to be at risk of extremist attacks other than terrorist attacks and threats under subsection (a) are deemed to satisfy the conditions specified in subsection (b) if protecting such organizations against such other extremist attacks would help protect such organizations against such terrorist attacks and threats.”.

(b) PLAN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a plan for the administration of the program office for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program established under subsection (f) of section 2009 of the Homeland Security Act 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609a), as amended by subsection (a), including a staffing plan for such program office.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 2008 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c) by striking “sections 2003 and 2004” and inserting “sections 2003, 2004, and 2009”; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking “section 2003 or 2004” and inserting “sections 2003, 2004, or 2009”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6825, the Nonprofit Security Grant Program Improvement Act.

More than 20 years after the September 11 attacks, the terrorism threat landscape has grown significantly more complex, and houses of worship and other nonprofits have become targets for domestic and foreign terrorists.

Earlier this year, four Americans were held at gunpoint by a terrorist at a synagogue in Colleyville, Texas. During the Colleyville attack, Rabbi Charlie Cytron-Walker used security training to help bring the standoff to an end without injury to his congregants.

The training that proved so crucial that Sabbath was funded by the Department of Homeland Security's Nonprofit Security Grant Program. The NSGP, as it has come to be known, is a competitive grant program that provides funding to nonprofit organizations, such as religious institutions, at high risk of a terrorist attack to help bolster their security.

Grant funding is primarily used to pay for active shooter training, fencing, barriers, and surveillance cameras.

In recent years, demand for the program has grown exponentially, given the heightened threat environment that we face. Over the past 3 years, to meet this demand, Congress has increased funding almost threefold to \$250 million in fiscal year 2022.

Even with significant new resources, FEMA reported that, in fiscal year 2021, there was a \$200 million gap between applications and funding. To provide FEMA with more resources to help bolster the security of more at-risk nonprofits, H.R. 6825 authorizes \$500 million in grant funding for fiscal years 2023 to 2028.

This bipartisan bill, which was introduced by the leaders of the Committee on Homeland Security, Chairman BENNIE THOMPSON and Ranking Member JOHN KATKO, also includes a range

of enhancements to the program's operations.

H.R. 6825 would establish a dedicated program office to carry out education, outreach, and engagement to provide technical assistance and support. Among other things, it includes technical changes to eliminate or prevent administrative or operational obstacles that may impact access by eligible applicants; sets baseline requirements for States that administer the program; and requires audits to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse.

The legislation, which was developed in close coordination with FEMA, was unanimously supported by the committee in March.

Before I conclude, I would like to address an article that appeared in the Jewish Link, a prominent news outlet for the Jewish community in New Jersey and New York, in which questions were raised about the grant guidance for the program for the current fiscal year.

On behalf of Chairman THOMPSON, let me express my appreciation to Representatives PASCRELL and GOTTHEIMER, in particular, for alerting the committee to these concerns and the chairman's commitment to engage FEMA about the questions that were raised.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATURNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 6825, the Nonprofit Security Grant Program Improvement Act of 2022.

FEMA's Nonprofit Security Grant Program is an important resource available to nonprofit organizations, especially our houses of worship. As we all know, faith-based communities across the country face varying levels of discrimination, and it is vital that we strengthen our Nation's emergency preparedness posture to prevent violence against all religious groups.

H.R. 6825 expands the use of Nonprofit Security Grant Program funds to include alteration or remodeling of existing buildings or physical facilities and facility security personnel costs, including costs associated with contracted security.

This bill requires more accountability on the part of FEMA to Congress by requiring the Administrator of FEMA to include information on the number of applications submitted by eligible nonprofit organizations to each State, the number of applications submitted by each State, and specific operations of the grant office in FEMA's annual report to Congress.

Finally, this legislation also establishes an office within FEMA to provide outreach, engagement, education, and technical assistance to support eligible nonprofit organizations. This will better ensure that eligible organizations, including houses of worship, know the resources available to them.

I urge Members to support H.R. 6825, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, as an original member of the Homeland Security Committee, I had the pleasure of serving with Chairman THOMPSON. It has only been lately that we understand what he means to this country. Together, we worked to establish and grow the Nonprofit Security Grant Program into what it is now.

I associate myself with the words of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and our associates from Arkansas and Kansas. I hope people listened to what they had to say on the previous bill because knowledge is power in trying to keep the American people safe.

From Jersey City, to Colleyville, to Pittsburgh, our faith-based communities have become targets. Our churches, synagogues, and mosques are facing increased volatility, unpredictability, and threats. Now, that is either a fact or it is not a fact.

The Nonprofit Security Grant Program is a vital tool to help keep people safe from this dire threat. H.R. 6825 recognizes this growing threat by increasing the program's authorization, as you just heard. It is money that will be well spent.

We must ensure that every community can get these resources. Too many communities do not have the historic ability to even write a grant, believe it or not.

But revising the formula should not create obstacles for high-threat communities or regions, like my home State of New Jersey. I am closely monitoring the new formula FEMA has offered. It will give preference to applications with a higher Social Vulnerability Index.

It is one of the pillars of America that our neighbors are secure in their houses of worship. I will fight hard for fairness in distributing these funds.

I applaud Chairman THOMPSON for bringing this bill to the floor. Domestic terrorism threatens every community in our Nation, and we blew it 12 years ago. It is something I have warned about over a decade, and it is not abating but growing.

This funding will save lives and secure houses of worship. I urge swift passage of H.R. 6825.

Mr. LATURNER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I urge Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON), chairman of the Homeland Security Committee.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, violence shattered communities across the country this weekend, making it a very sad one for this Nation.

First, on Friday night in Milwaukee, 21 people were injured in a mass shooting as the city hosted the NBA play-

offs. Then, on Saturday, a gunman who posted a manifesto online espousing violent white supremacist viewpoints drove 2 hours to a grocery store in a predominantly Black area of Buffalo and opened fire on customers, killing 10 innocent people. Finally, yesterday, in Laguna Woods, California, an armed intruder burst into a predominantly Taiwanese Christian congregation meeting in a Presbyterian church, killing one congregant and critically wounding four others.

Today, we mourn with these communities and families who were rocked by this violence, but we also must continue asking tough questions about what is fueling such racially motivated violent extremism.

Just months ago, FBI Director Christopher Wray told Congress domestic terrorism is metastasizing through this country and was not going away any time soon. The intelligence community has recently warned that racially motivated violent extremism poses the most lethal domestic terrorism threat.

While Americans may not see eye-to-eye on what factors contribute to the current threat landscape, there seems to be general agreement that public spaces, in general, and houses of worship, in particular, need to be more secure.

That is where the Nonprofit Security Grant Program comes in. This grant program is incredibly important to at-risk nonprofits that need to bolster their security against mass shootings and terrorism threats.

In 2020, I was proud to author legislation that was enacted into law to authorize this program. Today, I am here in support of H.R. 6825, legislation I introduced in the wake of a terrorist attack on a synagogue in Colleyville, Texas, to expand the availability of crucial funding to more at-risk nonprofits and improve the program's operations.

My legislation, Mr. Speaker, does so by increasing the authorization for funding to \$500 million annually through fiscal year 2028 and by establishing a dedicated program office.

This past February, the National Terrorism Advisory System Bulletin stated: "Threats directed at historically Black colleges and universities and other colleges and universities, Jewish facilities, and churches cause concern and may inspire extremist threat actors to mobilize to violence."

□ 1500

With each passing day, the list of potential targets for mass violence seems to expand, and FEMA has already told us that even with funding for the program increasing roughly three-fold in just a few short years, the demand for funding is still outpacing available funding. The additional resources provided under my bill will help FEMA do more to help more at-risk nonprofits.

Importantly, H.R. 6825 requires FEMA to provide outreach, engagement, and technical support to non-

profits, with particular attention to eligible at-risk nonprofits in underserved communities.

As was mentioned before, in recent days, questions have arisen about how FEMA plans to bring new at-risk nonprofits into the program, a goal that many of us support.

I strongly believe that with the enhanced funding that Congress provides in this year's appropriations, FEMA can expand the program's reach while preserving funding to existing grantees that continue to be at risk.

To that end, together with my colleague, Mr. PASCRELL, I am engaging FEMA about its approach, and I look forward to resolving it.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to my colleagues' support in passing this critical legislation.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, back home in New Jersey, I make a point of checking in on faith communities as often as I can. We gather together, we talk about the issues of the day, we talk about how their members can help the community at large. And in every one of these conversations, I am sad to say, the issue of security comes up. We talk about this grant program and how it can help them protect themselves.

It saddens me because I know that bulletproof glass is not the solution to hatred. Security guards and security cameras are not the solution to the violence that is plaguing our society. Security at the point of the religious institution is not the solution, it is the last resort. And yet, it is something that we have to do. Until we defeat the hatred, until we deal with how it spreads through our society, we have to harden our institutions so people can worship and gather peacefully in safety.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be here with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in support of a bill that addresses this need, H.R. 6825, the Nonprofit Security Grant Program Improvement Act. It is a timely measure that is responsive to the current threat picture.

Instances of anti-Semitic crime, for example, hit an all-time high in 2021 in America. My home State of New Jersey and the neighboring State of New York, accounted for nearly 30 percent of the reported total.

The bill is endorsed by The Jewish Federations of North America, the Anti-Defamation League, the Sikh Coalition, the Secure Community Network, the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, and The National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.

Just today, ahead of consideration of the bill, The Jewish Federations of North America reached out to say: "The Nonprofit Security Grant Program is critically important to the safety and security of faith communities and others who are at risk. The Jewish Federations would like to thank Chairman THOMPSON and Ranking Member KATKO for advancing an

authorization bill that will strengthen the Nonprofit Security Grant Program and increase much-needed funding for at-risk institutions.”

Mr. Speaker, for all these reasons, while it is not enough, I do strongly believe that enactment of H.R. 6825 will position this program to be effective in the future. It will enable us to provide these essential grants to every faith institution that needs them.

None of us want to communicate to folks in our district that we were able to help this synagogue, this mosque, this church, but the one across the street, the one in a different neighborhood, we are sorry, we can't help you because we ran out of money. That is absolutely unacceptable, and we are going to solve this program.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6825, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6825, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

DHS ACQUISITION REFORM ACT

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6871) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for certain acquisition authorities for the Under Secretary of Management of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6871

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “DHS Acquisition Reform Act”.

SEC. 2. ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY OF MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

Section 701 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting “and acquisition management” after “Procurement”; and

(B) in paragraph (6), by inserting “(including firearms and other sensitive assets)” after “equipment”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (d), the first subsection (e) (relating to the system for award management consultation), and the second subsection (e) (relating to the definition of interoperable communications) as subsections (e), (f), and (g), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

“(d) ACQUISITION AND RELATED RESPONSIBILITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 1702(a) of title 41, United States Code, the Under Secretary for Management is the Chief Acquisition Officer of the Department. As Chief Acquisition Officer, the Under Secretary shall have the authorities and perform the functions specified in section 1702(b) of such title, and perform all other functions and responsibilities delegated by the Secretary or described in this subsection.

“(2) FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—In addition to the authorities and functions specified in section 1702(b) of title 41, United States Code, the functions and responsibilities of the Under Secretary for Management related to acquisition (as such term is defined in section 131 of such title) include the following:

“(A) Advising the Secretary regarding acquisition management activities, considering risks of failure to achieve cost, schedule, or performance parameters, to ensure that the Department achieves its mission through the adoption of widely accepted program management best practices (as such term is defined in section 714) and standards and, where appropriate, acquisition innovation best practices.

“(B) Leading the Department's acquisition oversight body, the Acquisition Review Board.

“(C) Synchronizing interagency coordination relating to acquisition programs and acquisition management efforts of the Department.

“(D) Exercising the acquisition decision authority (as such term is defined in section 714) to approve, pause, modify (including the rescission of approvals of program milestones), or cancel major acquisition programs (as such term is defined in section 714), unless the Under Secretary delegates such authority to a Component Acquisition Executive (as such term is defined in section 714) pursuant to paragraph (3).

“(E) Providing additional scrutiny and oversight for an acquisition that is not a major acquisition if—

“(i) the acquisition is for a program that is important to the strategic and performance plans of the Department;

“(ii) the acquisition is for a program with significant program or policy implications; and

“(iii) the Secretary determines that such scrutiny and oversight for the acquisition is proper and necessary.

“(F) Establishing policies for managing acquisitions across the Department that promote best practices (as such term is defined in section 714).

“(G) Establishing policies for acquisition that implement an approach that considers risks of failure to achieve cost, schedule, or performance parameters that all components of the Department shall comply with, including outlining relevant authorities for program managers to effectively manage acquisition programs (as such term is defined in section 714).

“(H) Ensuring that each major acquisition program has a Department-approved acquisition program baseline (as such term is defined in section 714), pursuant to the Department's acquisition management policy that is traceable to the life-cycle cost estimate of the program, integrated master schedule, and operational requirements.

“(I) Assisting the heads of components and Component Acquisition Executives in efforts to comply with Federal law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Department acquisition management directives.

“(J) Ensuring that grants and financial assistance are provided only to individuals and organizations that are not suspended or debarred.

“(K) Distributing guidance throughout the Department to ensure that contractors involved in acquisitions, particularly contractors that access the Department's information systems and technologies, adhere to relevant Department policies related to physical and information security as identified by the Under Secretary.

“(L) Overseeing the Component Acquisition Executive organizational structure to ensure Component Acquisition Executives have sufficient capabilities and comply with Department acquisition policies.

“(M) Developing and managing a professional acquisition workforce to ensure the goods and services acquired by the Department meet the needs of the mission and are at the best value for the expenditure of public resources.

“(3) DELEGATION OF CERTAIN ACQUISITION DECISION AUTHORITY.—The Under Secretary for Management may delegate acquisition decision authority, in writing, to the relevant Component Acquisition Executive for a major capital asset, service, or hybrid acquisition program that has a life-cycle cost estimate of at least \$300,000,000 but not more than \$1,000,000,000, based on fiscal year 2022 constant dollars, if—

“(A) the component concerned possesses working policies, processes, and procedures that are consistent with Department acquisition policy;

“(B) the Component Acquisition Executive concerned has adequate, experienced, and dedicated professional employees with program management training; and

“(C) each major acquisition program has a Department-approved acquisition program baseline, and it is meeting agreed-upon cost, schedule, and performance thresholds.”

SEC. 3. OFFICE OF TEST AND EVALUATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 323. OFFICE OF TEST AND EVALUATION.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.—There is established in the Directorate of Science and Technology of the Department an Office of Test and Evaluation (in this section referred to as the ‘Office’). The Office shall—

“(1) serve as the principal advisory office for test and evaluation support across the Department; and

“(2) serve as the test and evaluation liaison with—

“(A) Federal agencies and foreign, State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments;

“(B) the private sector;

“(C) institutions of higher education; and

“(D) other relevant entities.

“(b) DIRECTOR.—The Office shall be led by a Director. The Director shall oversee the duties specified in subsection (a) and carry out the following responsibilities:

“(1) Serve as a member of the Department's Acquisition Review Board.

“(2) Establish and update, as necessary, test and evaluation policies, procedures, and guidance for the Department.

“(3) Ensure, in coordination with the Chief Acquisition Officer, the Joint Requirements Council, the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and relevant component heads, that acquisition programs (as such term is defined in section 714)—

“(A) complete reviews of operational requirements to ensure such requirements—

“(i) are informed by threats, including physical and cybersecurity threats;

“(ii) are operationally relevant; and
 “(iii) are measurable, testable, and achievable within the constraints of cost and schedule;

“(B) complete independent testing and evaluation of a system or service throughout development of such system or service;

“(C) complete operational testing and evaluation that includes all system components and incorporates operators into such testing and evaluation to ensure that a system or service satisfies the mission requirements in the operational environment of such system or service as intended in the acquisition program baseline;

“(D) use independent verification and validation of test and evaluation implementation and results, as appropriate; and

“(E) document whether such programs meet all operational requirements.

“(4) Provide oversight of test and evaluation activities for major acquisition programs throughout the acquisition life cycle by—

“(A) approving program test and evaluation master plans, plans for individual test and evaluation events, and other related documentation, determined appropriate by the Director;

“(B) approving which independent test and evaluation agent or third-party tester is selected for each program; and

“(C) providing an independent assessment to the acquisition decision authority (as such term is defined in section 714) that assesses a program’s progress in meeting operational requirements and operational effectiveness, suitability, and resilience to inform production and deployment decisions.

“(5) Determine if testing of a system or service conducted by other Federal agencies, entities, or institutions of higher education are relevant and sufficient in determining whether such system or service performs as intended.

“(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section and annually thereafter, the Director of the Office shall submit to the Secretary, the Under Secretary for Management, component heads, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs a report relating to the test and evaluation activities of the major acquisition programs of the Department for the previous fiscal year.

“(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

“(A) An assessment of—

“(i) test and evaluation activities conducted for each major acquisition program with respect to demonstrating operational requirements and operational effectiveness, suitability, and resilience for each such program;

“(ii) any waivers of, or deviations from, approved program test and evaluation master plans referred to in subsection (b)(3)(A);

“(iii) any concerns raised by the independent test and evaluation agent or third-party tester selected and approved under subsection (b)(3)(B) relating to such waivers or deviations; and

“(iv) any actions that have been taken or are planned to be taken to address such concerns.

“(B) Recommendations with respect to resources, facilities, and levels of funding made available for test and evaluation activities referred to in subparagraph (A).

“(3) FORM.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

“(d) RELATIONSHIP TO UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Under Secretary for Management and the Under Secretary for Science and Technology shall coordinate in matters related to Department-wide acquisitions so that investments of the Directorate of Science and Technology are able to support current and future requirements of the components of the Department.

“(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed as affecting or diminishing the authority of the Under Secretary for Science and Technology.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 322 the following new item:

“Sec. 323. Office of Test and Evaluation.”

SEC. 4. ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES FOR CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

Paragraph (2) of section 702(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 342(b)) is amended by—

(1) redesignating subparagraph (I) as subparagraph (J); and

(2) inserting after subparagraph (H) the following new subparagraph:

“(I) Oversee the costs of acquisition programs (as such term is defined in section 714) and related activities to ensure that actual and planned costs are in accordance with budget estimates and are affordable, or can be adequately funded, over the life cycle of such programs and activities.”

SEC. 5. ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES FOR CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

Section 703 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 343) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

“(b) ACQUISITION RESPONSIBILITIES.—In addition to the responsibilities specified in section 11315 of title 40, United States Code, the acquisition responsibilities of the Chief Information Officer, in consultation with the Under Secretary for Management, shall include the following:

“(1) Overseeing the management of the Homeland Security Enterprise Architecture and ensuring that, before each acquisition decision event (as such term is defined in section 714), approved information technology acquisitions comply with any departmental information technology management requirements, security protocols, and the Homeland Security Enterprise Architecture, and in any case in which information technology acquisitions do not so comply, making recommendations to the Department’s Acquisition Review Board regarding such noncompliance.

“(2) Providing recommendations to the Acquisition Review Board regarding information technology programs and developing information technology acquisition strategic guidance.”

SEC. 6. ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF STRATEGY, POLICY, AND PLANS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

Subsection (c) of section 709 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 349) is amended by—

(1) redesignating paragraphs (4) through (7) as (5) through (8), respectively; and

(2) inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

“(4) ensure acquisition programs (as such term is defined in section 714) support the DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Report, the DHS Strategic Plan, the DHS

Strategic Priorities, and other appropriate successor documents;”

SEC. 7. ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES FOR PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT (PARM) OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title VII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 714. PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT OFFICE.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.—There is established in the Management Directorate of the Department a Program Accountability and Risk Management office. Such office shall—

“(1) provide consistent accountability, standardization, and transparency of major acquisition programs of the Department;

“(2) serve as the central oversight function for all Department major acquisition programs; and

“(3) provide review and analysis of Department acquisition programs, as appropriate.

“(b) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The Program Accountability and Risk Management office shall be led by an Executive Director. The Executive Director shall oversee the duties specified in subsection (a), report directly to the Under Secretary for Management, and carry out the following responsibilities:

“(1) Regularly monitor the performance of Department major acquisition programs between acquisition decision events to identify problems with cost, performance, or schedule that components may need to address to prevent cost overruns, performance issues, or schedule delays.

“(2) Assist the Under Secretary for Management in managing the Department’s acquisition programs, acquisition workforce, and related activities of the Department.

“(3) Conduct oversight of individual acquisition programs to implement Department acquisition program policy, procedures, and guidance, with a priority on ensuring the data the office collects and maintains from Department components is accurate and reliable.

“(4) Serve as the focal point and coordinator for the acquisition life-cycle review process and as the executive secretariat for the Department’s Acquisition Review Board.

“(5) Advise the persons having acquisition decision authority to—

“(A) make acquisition decisions consistent with all applicable laws; and

“(B) establish clear lines of authority, accountability, and responsibility for acquisition decision-making within the Department.

“(6) Develop standardized certification standards, in consultation with the Component Acquisition Executives, for all acquisition program managers.

“(7) Assess the results of major acquisition programs’ post-implementation reviews, and identify opportunities to improve performance throughout the acquisition process.

“(8) Provide technical support and assistance to Department acquisition programs and acquisition personnel, and coordinate with the Chief Procurement Officer regarding workforce training and development activities.

“(9) Assist, as appropriate, with the preparation of the Future Years Homeland Security Program, and make such information available to the congressional homeland security committees.

“(10) In coordination with the Component Acquisition Executives, maintain the Master Acquisition Oversight List, updated quarterly, that shall serve as an inventory of all major acquisition programs and non-major acquisition programs within the Department, including for each such program—

“(A) the component sponsoring the acquisition;

“(B) the name of the acquisition;

“(C) the acquisition level as determined by the anticipated life-cycle cost of the program and other criteria pursuant to the Department-level acquisition policy;

“(D) the acquisition decision authority for the acquisition; and

“(E) the current acquisition phase.

“(c) RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMPONENTS.—Each head of a component shall comply with Federal law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Department acquisition management directives established by the Under Secretary for Management. For each major acquisition program, each head of a component shall—

“(1) establish an organizational structure for conducting acquisitions within the component, to be managed by a Component Acquisition Executive;

“(2) obtain the resources necessary to operate such an organizational structure that are aligned with the number, type, size, and complexity of the acquisition programs of the component; and

“(3) oversee sustainment of capabilities deployed by major acquisition programs and non-major acquisition programs after all planned deployments are completed until such capabilities are retired or replaced.

“(d) RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMPONENT ACQUISITION EXECUTIVES.—Each Component Acquisition Executive shall—

“(1) establish and implement policies and guidance for managing and conducting oversight for major acquisition programs and non-major acquisition programs within the component at issue that comply with Federal law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Department acquisition management directives established by the Under Secretary for Management;

“(2) for each major acquisition program—

“(A) define baseline requirements and document changes to such requirements, as appropriate;

“(B) establish a complete life cycle cost estimate with supporting documentation that is consistent with cost estimating best practices as identified by the Comptroller General of the United States;

“(C) verify each life cycle cost estimate against independent cost estimates or assessments, as appropriate, and reconcile any differences;

“(D) complete a cost-benefit analysis with supporting documentation; and

“(E) develop and maintain a schedule that is consistent with scheduling best practices as identified by the Comptroller General of the United States, including, in appropriate cases, an integrated master schedule;

“(3) ensure that all acquisition program documentation provided by the component demonstrates the knowledge required for successful program execution prior to final approval and is complete, accurate, timely, and valid;

“(4) in such cases where it is appropriate, exercise the acquisition decision authority to approve, pause, modify (including the rescission of approvals of program milestones), or cancel major acquisition programs or non-major acquisition programs when delegated by the Under Secretary for Management pursuant to section 701(d)(3); and

“(5) review, oversee, and direct activities between acquisition decision events for major acquisition programs within the component for which the Under Secretary for Management is the acquisition decision authority.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) ACQUISITION.—The term ‘acquisition’ has the meaning given such term in section 131 of title 41, United States Code.

“(2) ACQUISITION DECISION AUTHORITY.—The term ‘acquisition decision authority’ means the authority, in addition to the authorities and functions specified in subsection (b) of section 1702 of title 41, United States Code, held by the Secretary acting through the Under Secretary for Management to—

“(A) ensure compliance with Federal law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Department acquisition management directives;

“(B) review (including approving, pausing, modifying, or canceling) an acquisition program throughout the life cycle of such program;

“(C) ensure that acquisition program managers have the resources necessary to successfully execute an approved acquisition program;

“(D) ensure appropriate acquisition program management of cost, schedule, risk, and system or service performance of the acquisition program at issue, including assessing acquisition program baseline breaches and directing any corrective action for such breaches;

“(E) ensure that acquisition program managers, on an ongoing basis, monitor cost, schedule, and performance against established baselines and use tools to assess risks to an acquisition program at all phases of the life-cycle of such program; and

“(F) establish policies and procedures for major acquisition programs of the Department.

“(3) ACQUISITION DECISION EVENT.—The term ‘acquisition decision event’, with respect to an acquisition program, means a predetermined point within the acquisition life-cycle at which the acquisition decision authority determines whether such acquisition program shall proceed to the next acquisition phase.

“(4) ACQUISITION PROGRAM.—The term ‘acquisition program’ means the conceptualization, initiation, design, development, test, contracting, production, deployment, logistics support, modification, or disposal of systems, supplies, or services (including construction) to satisfy the Department’s needs.

“(5) ACQUISITION PROGRAM BASELINE.—The term ‘acquisition program baseline’, with respect to an acquisition program, means the cost, schedule, and performance parameters, expressed in standard, measurable, quantitative terms, which must be met to accomplish the goals of such program.

“(6) BEST PRACTICES.—The term ‘best practices’, with respect to acquisition, means a knowledge-based approach to capability development, procurement, and support that includes the following:

“(A) Identifying and validating needs.

“(B) Assessing alternatives to select the most appropriate solution.

“(C) Establishing well-defined requirements.

“(D) Developing realistic cost assessments and schedules that account for the entire life-cycle of an acquisition.

“(E) Demonstrating technology, design, and manufacturing maturity before initiating production.

“(F) Using milestones and exit criteria or specific accomplishments that demonstrate the attainment of knowledge to support progress throughout the acquisition phases.

“(G) Regularly assessing and managing risks to achieve requirements and cost and schedule goals.

“(H) To the maximum extent possible, adopting and executing standardized processes.

“(I) Establishing a workforce that is qualified to perform necessary acquisition roles.

“(J) Integrating into the Department’s mission and business operations the capabili-

ties described in subparagraphs (A) through (I).

“(7) BREACH.—The term ‘breach’, with respect to a major acquisition program, means a failure to meet any cost, schedule, or performance threshold specified in the most recently approved acquisition program baseline.

“(8) CONGRESSIONAL HOMELAND SECURITY COMMITTEES.—The term ‘congressional homeland security committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

“(9) COMPONENT ACQUISITION EXECUTIVE.—The term ‘Component Acquisition Executive’ means the senior acquisition official within a component who is designated in writing by the Under Secretary for Management, in consultation with the component head, with authority and responsibility for leading a process and staff to provide acquisition and program management oversight, policy, and guidance to ensure that statutory, regulatory, and higher level policy requirements are fulfilled, including compliance with Federal law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Department acquisition management directives established by the Under Secretary.

“(10) LIFE-CYCLE COST.—The term ‘life-cycle cost’ means the total cost to the Government of acquiring, operating, supporting, and (if applicable) disposing of the items being acquired.

“(11) MAJOR ACQUISITION PROGRAM.—The term ‘major acquisition program’ means a Department capital asset, services, or hybrid acquisition program that is estimated by the Secretary to require an eventual total expenditure of at least \$300,000,000 (based on fiscal year 2022 constant dollars) over its life cycle or a program identified by the Chief Acquisition Officer as a program of special interest.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 710 the following new item:

“Sec. 714. Program Accountability and Risk Management office.”

SEC. 8. ACQUISITION DOCUMENTATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle D of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391 et seq.), as amended by this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 837. ACQUISITION DOCUMENTATION.

“For each major acquisition program (as such term is defined in section 714), the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Management, shall require the head of each relevant component or office of the Department to—

“(1) maintain acquisition documentation that is complete, accurate, timely, and valid, and that includes—

“(A) operational requirements that are validated consistent with departmental policy;

“(B) a complete life-cycle cost estimate with supporting documentation;

“(C) verification of such life-cycle cost estimate against independent cost estimates, and reconciliation of any differences;

“(D) a cost-benefit analysis with supporting documentation;

“(E) an integrated master schedule with supporting documentation;

“(F) plans for conducting systems engineering reviews and test and evaluation activities throughout development to support production and deployment decisions;

“(G) an acquisition plan that outlines the procurement approach, including planned contracting vehicles;

“(H) a logistics and support plan for operating and maintaining deployed capabilities until such capabilities are disposed of or retired; and

“(I) an acquisition program baseline that is traceable to the operational requirements of the program required under subparagraphs (A), (B), and (E);

“(2) prepare cost estimates and schedules for major acquisition programs pursuant to subparagraphs (B) and (E) of paragraph (1) in a manner consistent with best practices as identified by the Comptroller General of the United States; and

“(3) ensure any revisions to the acquisition documentation maintained pursuant to paragraph (1) are reviewed and approved in accordance with departmental policy.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by adding after the item relating to section 836, as added by section 3 of this Act, the following new item: “Sec. 837. Acquisition documentation.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in support of H.R. 6871, the DHS Acquisition Reform Act. The Committee on Homeland Security has examined for several years the Department of Homeland Security's challenges in managing its acquisition programs.

The Department uses its acquisition system to carry out its critical missions, such as screening travelers, cybersecurity, border security, and disaster response.

In 2016, the Government Accountability Office reported that one-third of the DHS major acquisition programs it reviewed experienced cost overruns and schedule delays, increasing costs by \$1.7 billion. And just last year, GAO reported that 10 of the Department's 24 programs that it reviewed had failed to meet their cost or schedule targets during fiscal year 2020.

To address DHS' acquisition challenges, H.R. 6871 would centralize oversight of the Department's portfolios of acquisition programs to guard against waste. The bill designates the Under Secretary for Management as the Department's chief acquisition officer and authorizes related oversight responsibilities for other key officials.

Under this act, the chief acquisition officer is charged with advising the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding acquisition activities that incorporate widely accepted program management best practices and standards.

H.R. 6871 establishes an Office of Test and Evaluation to provide oversight of test and evaluation activities for major acquisition programs to ensure that those programs meet operational requirements. Additionally, the bill establishes a Program Accountability and Risk Management Office to identify problems with cost, schedule, or performance that may need to be addressed to prevent cost overruns, schedule delays, or performance issues.

The increased oversight provided in the DHS Acquisition Reform Act will help the Department to manage its major acquisitions more effectively.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATURNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today, I proudly rise in support of my bill, H.R. 6871, the DHS Acquisition Reform Act.

The Department of Homeland Security has many critical missions, including: protecting the Nation from terrorist attacks, enforcing our trade and immigration laws, and securing our borders, among many others.

The goal of this legislation is to make DHS a better steward of taxpayer money. We need to ensure that taxpayer dollars are spent in a way that is transparent and accountable to the American people. DHS continues to face challenges in its acquisition program, such as the inconsistency of organizational and oversight structures, and variability in the application of Department policies.

In January 2021, the Government Accountability Office reported that of the 24 acquisition programs it audited, 10 had been in breach of their cost goals, schedule goals, or a combination of both, at some point during fiscal year 2020. This means it will cost the Department—and subsequently, the taxpayer—more money to get what the Department needs. We need to do what we can to stop this.

Further, in 2018, the inspector general reported that DHS components have a habit of acquiring goods and services before they adequately define the requirements or develop performance measures. The more DHS tacitly accepts this type of behavior in its programs, the more program costs can be expected to grow.

Given these challenges, and the significant level of DHS investment in these programs, it is vital we ensure that the proper oversight and organizational structures are in place for DHS to acquire goods and services in the most efficient and effective way possible.

This bill designates the DHS Under Secretary for Management as the De-

partment's chief acquisition officer, or CAO, and outlines specific responsibilities and authorities regarding acquisitions.

These responsibilities include overseeing the DHS Acquisition Review Board; exercising acquisition decision authority to approve, modify, or cancel acquisition programs; and establishing and distributing policies regarding acquisitions.

The bill also lays out in statute two critical offices at DHS: The Office of Test and Evaluation and its responsibility to oversee independent testing of acquisition programs, and the Program Accountability and Risk Management Office and its role in DHS acquisitions.

In addition, the bill describes the acquisition responsibilities of other senior DHS leaders, including: the chief financial officer, the chief information officer, and the Under Secretary of Strategy, Policy, and Plans.

This bill will ensure that DHS has the appropriate mechanisms in place to succeed and will make its acquisition process open and transparent to the American taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, Mr. TORRES, for cosponsoring this measure, as well as Ranking Member KATKO and Chairman THOMPSON for bringing it to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 6871, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 6871 will help ensure that DHS acquisition programs remain on budget and on schedule while meeting performance requirements.

In committee, this measure, introduced by my colleague from Kansas, Mr. LATURNER, received strong bipartisan support.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6871, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6871.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

CYBERSECURITY GRANTS FOR SCHOOLS ACT OF 2022

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6868) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for financial assistance to fund certain cybersecurity and infrastructure security education and training programs and

initiatives, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6868

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Cybersecurity Grants for Schools Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. STRENGTHENING CYBERSECURITY EDUCATION SUPPORT.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Section 2220 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 665f) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) **GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—The Director may award financial assistance in the form of grants or cooperative agreements to States, local governments, institutions of higher education (as such term is defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)), nonprofit organizations, and other non-Federal entities as determined appropriate by the Director for the purpose of funding cybersecurity and infrastructure security education and training programs and initiatives to—

“(1) carry out the purposes of CETAP; and

“(2) enhance CETAP to address the national shortfall of cybersecurity professionals.”.

(b) **BRIEFINGS.**—Paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of section 2220 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 665f) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) and (D) as subparagraphs (D) and (E) respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

“(C) information on any grants or cooperative agreements made pursuant to subsection (e), including how any such grants or cooperative agreements are being used to enhance cybersecurity education for underserved populations or communities;”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, whenever you talk to experts working in cybersecurity, one of the first priorities they emphasize is how important it is to address the shortage of trained cybersecurity professionals. We can invest in the latest technology, but if we don't have the talent to implement cybersecurity practices, we will be left vulnerable.

There are many programs in the Federal Government designed to help address this problem, but one particularly essential one is the Cybersecurity

Education and Training Assistance Program, or CETAP. Operated by DHS's Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, CETAP supports K-12 cybersecurity education across the country.

H.R. 6868 will strengthen this existing program by giving CISA the authority to provide grants to State and local governments, colleges and universities, and nonprofit organizations to carry out the program and help address the shortage of cybersecurity professionals in the United States.

The bill also includes an important amendment from Representative JACKSON Lee to ensure that CISA reports to Congress on how these grants are supporting the cybersecurity education of women and underrepresented communities.

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As we address our cyber workforce challenges, we must make sure that no groups are excluded from that effort.

I thank the sponsors of H.R. 6868, Representatives GARBARINO and TITUS, for their work on this bill. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATURNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 6868, the Cybersecurity Grants for Schools Act of 2022.

Last year, cybersecurity authorities observed incidents involving ransomware in nearly every critical infrastructure sector. Given the rise of cyber threats to our country, it is more important now than ever that we grow an expert cyber workforce capable of defending Americans against nation-state actors, criminals, and other malicious cyber actors.

Research estimates a deficit of 3.1 million skilled cybersecurity professionals needed to perform this work and keep our country safe. There is a multitude of issues contributing to our cyber workforce shortage, which is particularly acute in the Federal sector. Lack of exposure, uneven education, and Federal agency onboarding issues all exacerbate the problem.

This is why it is more critical than ever to support efforts that deliver cybersecurity, STEM, and other computer science curricula and resources to our K-12 educators.

The Cybersecurity Grants for Schools Act of 2022 enables the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, or CISA, to award grants or other financial assistance for cybersecurity and infrastructure security training and education programs at the elementary and secondary education levels. The ability to offer financial support for this cyber training will enhance cybersecurity education to bolster the country's next generation of cybersecurity professionals.

I thank my colleague on the Homeland Security Committee, Representative GARBARINO, for his consistent leadership on cybersecurity.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 6868, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, expanding access to cybersecurity education in our K-12 schools will develop the next generation of cybersecurity professionals who have the knowledge needed to protect us in today's connected world.

CETAP has shown great success in addressing this challenge, and this bill will help us build on that progress.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 6868, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6868, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

DHS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN CYBER SPACE ACT

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5658) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on the cybersecurity roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5658

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “DHS Roles and Responsibilities in Cyber Space Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) *The Department of Homeland Security, through the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, is the lead Federal coordinator for securing critical infrastructure across all 16 sectors, in coordination with designated Sector Risk Management Agencies.*

(2) *Cyber incidents require technical resources and are only sometimes sector specific.*

(3) *The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency is the central agency that can quickly analyze and coordinate mitigations when a malicious cyber campaign spans multiple sectors.*

(4) *Section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 authorizes the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency as the Federal civilian interface for multi-directional and cross-sector sharing of information related to cyber threat indicators with and between the government and the private sector.*

(5) *Section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 authorizes the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to facilitate cross-sector coordination to address cybersecurity risks*

and incidents, including cybersecurity risks and incidents that may be related or could have consequential impacts across multiple sectors.

(6) Presidential Policy Directive-41 directs the Department of Homeland Security, via the national cybersecurity and communications integration center, to be the lead Federal agency for asset response during a significant cyber incident.

(7) The functions of the national cybersecurity and communications integration center are carried about by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency's Cybersecurity Division.

(8) Presidential Policy Directive-21 directs the Department of Homeland Security to lead the coordination of critical infrastructure protection among the Sector Risk Management Agencies.

(9) Section 9002 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 codified the duties of Sector Risk Management Agencies for critical infrastructure sectors, laying out the roles and responsibilities they have in coordinating with the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to secure the nation's critical infrastructure.

(10) Enhancing the security and resilience of our critical infrastructure is a priority for Congress and for the Nation.

(11) The Department of Homeland Security maintains and continues to build partnerships across all infrastructure sectors to enhance control systems cybersecurity.

(12) Section 1731 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on the potential for better coordination of Federal cybersecurity efforts at an integrated cybersecurity center within the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

SEC. 3. REPORT ON CYBERSECURITY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the roles and responsibilities of the Department and its components relating to cyber incident response.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A review of how the cyber incident response plans under section 2210(c) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 660(c)) are utilized in the Federal Government's response to a cyber incident.

(2) An explanation of the roles and responsibilities of the Department of Homeland Security and its components with responsibility for, or in support of, the Federal Government's response to a cyber incident, including primary responsibility for working with impacted private sector entities.

(3) An explanation of which and how authorities of the Department and its components are utilized in the Federal Government's response to a cyber incident.

(4) Recommendations to provide further clarity for roles and responsibilities of the Department and its components relating to cyber incident response.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. LATURNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, given the magnitude and complexity of the current cybersecurity threat landscape, coordination among DHS components to address growing and evolving risks in cybersecurity is critical. It is important that DHS components coordinate in a manner that reflects how their respective expertise can fit into the broader DHS cybersecurity strategy.

While the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency has the most notable role in cybersecurity at DHS, other components also have considerable cyber expertise.

For example, the Secret Service has a critical role in investigating cybercrimes, and the Transportation Security Administration and the Coast Guard provide cybersecurity support for the transportation sector.

As DHS develops its cybersecurity strategy and incident response planning, it must consider how best to use each of these components and must carefully define roles and responsibilities so that components understand their duties during a cyber incident.

To that end, H.R. 5658 directs DHS to provide a report to Congress that explains the roles and responsibilities of its components in cyber incident response. The report is to include information on how DHS' authorities and CISA's incident response plans are utilized in the Federal Government's overall cyber incident response efforts.

This report will help ensure that DHS is developing a coordinated effort to provide Congress critical information regarding the authorities needed to facilitate effective cyber incident response.

I thank Representative BACON for collaborating with the Homeland Security Committee on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LATURNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 5658, the DHS Roles and Responsibilities in Cyber Space Act.

Many recent cyber events, to include the Russian probing of U.S. critical infrastructure, have shown that enhancing the security and resilience of our critical infrastructure must be a top priority for Congress and for the Nation.

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, or CISA, is the lead Federal Agency for asset response dur-

ing a significant cyber incident, as directed by Presidential Policy Directive 41. CISA is also the lead Federal coordinator for securing critical infrastructure across all 16 sectors, in coordination with designated sector risk management agencies.

This bill outlines specific reporting requirements that DHS, in concert with CISA, must submit to Congress. These requirements include: review of utilization of Federal cyber incident response plans; explanation of roles and responsibilities of DHS in the Federal Government's response to a cyber incident; explanation of DHS authorities and how its components respond to a cyber incident; and recommendations to provide further clarity on roles and responsibilities of DHS in cyber incident response.

This bill will help clarify Federal roles in cyber incident response, thereby eliminating confusion in the midst of an actual cyber event.

I thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON) for sponsoring this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to join me in supporting H.R. 5658, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, in recent years, we have seen several cyber incidents that have demonstrated the importance of effective incident response planning.

With cyber incidents occurring across many sectors, DHS plays a unique role as the lead Federal coordinator for securing critical infrastructure. Passing this bill will help ensure that DHS and its components have the properly defined roles and responsibilities necessary to carry out this mission effectively.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5658. I am sure we all look forward to spending quality time together as we do roll call votes on all of these non-controversial, bipartisan bills this week, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5658, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO TRANSFER NAMES OF FACILITIES, STRUCTURES, OR REAL PROPERTY OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3527) to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to transfer the name of property of the Department of Veterans Affairs designated by law to other property of the Department.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3527

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO TRANSFER NAMES OF FACILITIES, STRUCTURES, OR REAL PROPERTY OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 531 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “Requirement” and inserting “Requirements”;

(2) by striking “Except as expressly provided by law” and inserting the following:

“(a) NAMING LIMITATION.—Except as expressly provided by law or as authorized under subsection (b)”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) TRANSFER OF NAMES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may transfer the name of covered property of the Department to other covered property of the Department if—

“(A) the original covered property was designated with that name by law;

“(B) the Department no longer offers benefits or services at the original covered property;

“(C) the other covered property is similar in type and purpose as the original covered property;

“(D) the other covered property is located in a different location or at a different address from the original covered property within the town, city, or other local government area specified in the designation made by such law; and

“(E) such transfer occurs not less than 30 days after the Secretary notifies the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs of the House of Representatives, and each member of Congress representing the State in which the original covered property and other covered property are located of the intent of the Secretary to transfer the name of the original covered property to the other covered property.

“(2) REFERENCES.—If the Secretary transfers the name of covered property under paragraph (1), any reference in a law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the covered property originally named by law shall be deemed to be a reference to the covered property to which the name has been transferred under such paragraph.

“(3) COVERED PROPERTY.—In this subsection, the term ‘covered property’ means a facility, structure, or real property of the Department or a major portion (such as a wing or floor) of any such facility, structure, or real property.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 5 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 531 and inserting the following new item:

“531. Requirements relating to naming of Department property.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on S. 3527.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of S. 3527, a commonsense piece of legislation introduced by the chairman of the Senate Veterans’ Affairs Committee, JON TESTER.

The purpose of this bill is to ensure the Secretary has the authority to transfer the name of a facility to another physical property should VA decide it needs to relocate the facility. Such a relocation could occur if there is a need to increase clinic space or to move a facility closer to the veteran population.

I hope my colleagues see the benefit of such authority and will join me in supporting this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3527.

When Congress acts to name a VA medical facility in law, the name should stay with that facility even if it moves to another location in the same area. That is common sense, and it is what this bill would allow.

A lot of thought and hard work goes into honoring a veteran or other individual by naming a VA facility after them. The person who is honored this way often has a storied history that becomes important to the veterans served by that facility. That should not be taken away, and it should not be taken lightly.

I am grateful to Senator TESTER for his work on this legislation. I urge all of my colleagues to join in supporting this bill today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing S. 3527, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3527.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

DANIEL KAHIKINA AKAKA DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1760) to designate the community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs planned to be built in Oahu, Hawaii, as the “Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic”.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1760

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF DANIEL KAHIKINA AKAKA DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMUNITY-BASED OUTPATIENT CLINIC.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs planned to be built in Oahu, Hawaii, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the “Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic” or the “Daniel Kahikina Akaka VA Clinic”.

(b) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the community-based outpatient clinic referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to the Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

□ 1530

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1760.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my strong support for S. 1760, a bill to designate the veterans’ health facility in Oahu, Hawaii, as the Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs community-based outpatient clinic, named after the first United States Senator of Native Hawaiian ancestry, the late Daniel Akaka.

I recognize Senator MAZIE HIRONO for spearheading this effort to honor a man of such great esteem. The CBOC in

Oahu will stand as a lasting testimony to his commitment to the men and women of the Armed Forces, providing countless services and benefits to our Nation's veterans for years to come.

Madam Speaker, I thank Representative KAI KAHELE, whose constituency includes parts of Oahu, for leading this effort on the House side. He grew up the son of a Native Hawaiian mother and a father of Chinese and Native Hawaiian heritage. As a student of Kamehameha, a high school for boys, a military school, Senator Akaka's path was forever changed after having witnessed firsthand Japanese fighter planes attacking Pearl Harbor in 1941.

Like most patriotic Americans during World War II, Senator Akaka wanted to join in the U.S. effort to defend our freedom. He ultimately ended up joining the Army Corps of Engineers and served throughout the Pacific theater.

After the war, Senator Akaka took advantage of the GI Bill benefits, and earned both his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Hawaii. After working several years in State government, Akaka was persuaded to enter elected office to ensure there would be a Native Hawaiian presence in his State's decisionmaking process.

Elected to the House of Representatives in 1977, Daniel Akaka became a congressional champion of indigenous and veteran issues. In 1990, he was elected to represent Hawaii in the United States Senate.

Thanks to Senator Akaka's commitment to recognizing the military contributions of the AAPI community, more than 30 Medals of Honor were awarded to Asian and Asian-American World War II veterans; a recognition of their patriotism and bravery that was long overdue.

When it comes to the question of naming the VA community-based outpatient clinic in Hawaii, I ask this body: Who better than Daniel Kahikina Akaka; a Hawaiian-born, Hawaiian-serving veteran whose life philosophy was sharing aloha and was a true public servant for over three decades.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD letters of support from our colleagues in the Hawaiian Congressional Delegation, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled American Veterans.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, November 17, 2021.

Hon. JON TESTER,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Washington, DC.

Hon. JERRY MORAN,
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN TESTER AND RANKING MEMBER MORAN: We, the Hawaii Congressional Delegation, write in support of legislation to designate the planned outpatient clinic on the Island of Oahu, Hawaii as the "Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veteran Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic," to honor and commemorate Senator Daniel Akaka's service to his country during World War II and his service to the people of Hawaii in Congress.

Born in 1924 in Honolulu, Hawaii, Senator Akaka attended public grade school, but went to Kamehameha School for Boys and graduated from there in 1942. From 1943 to 1945, after graduating from high school, he served as a civilian worker in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He continued to serve in the Army Corps of Engineers after being drafted in 1945, including assignments on Saipan and Tinian, until being honorably discharged in 1947.

He returned to Hawaii and pursued his education at the University of Hawaii utilizing the GI Bill. He spent 15 years as an educator and administrator in public schools before transitioning into government service. During his time in government, he was the Chief Program Planner for the Hawaii Department of Education, Director of the Hawaii Office of Economic Opportunity, Director of the Progressive Neighborhood Program, and Special Assistant in the Office of Governor George Ariyoshi.

Senator Akaka was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1976, where he represented the people of Hawaii for 14 years. In 1990, he was appointed to fill a Senate vacancy after the death of Senator Spark M. Matsunaga. He was elected to the seat that fall and continued to serve as Senator for 23 years until his retirement in 2013. Senator Akaka was the first U.S. Senator of Native Hawaiian ancestry, and during his tenure was the only Chinese-American member of the Senate.

Senator Akaka was a member of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee (SVAC) from 1990 through 2013, and was the chairman of the committee from 2007 to 2011. During his tenure, he expanded benefits for veterans and worked to ensure those who had served our country were properly recognized for that service.

Mr. Akaka sponsored legislation in 1996 to review the service records of Asian-Americans who had fought in the 442nd Central Postal Directory and the 100th Infantry Battalion during World War II. The review resulted in over 30 Medals of Honor being belatedly bestowed, some posthumously, on Asian-American veterans. Many of these veterans were of Japanese heritage, and included his fellow Senator from Hawaii, Daniel K. Inouye.

As chairman, in 2008, he oversaw the largest increase ever in funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). At the time, he said it was important to ensure VA had the funding needed to respond to veterans' needs. He said at the time, "as the ongoing conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan continue, we must recognize that care for those wounded in combat is part of the cost of war."

In his farewell speech, Senator Akaka credited the GI bill with saving him from some of the effects of PTSD after returning from the war, saying he "would not be standing before you today without the opportunity the GI bill gave me, not only to get an education but to have structure and a path forward." As chairman of SVAC, he worked with Senator Jim Webb to pass the Post 9/11 Veterans Educational Assistance Act to update and expand GI Benefits so that Iraq and Afghanistan war veterans had the same opportunities he was once afforded.

Senator Akaka and Senator Inouye pursued legislation to provide one-time compensation for members of the Philippine Scouts, an American-led unit of mostly Filipino and Filipino-American recruits who fought alongside United States troops but did not qualify for Veterans Administration benefits. The Senators successfully secured the funding for this compensation in the 2009 stimulus bill.

While much of what Senator Akaka accomplished benefitted veterans across the coun-

try, he never stopped advocating for the Native Hawaiian veteran community. Using his roles on both SVAC and the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, he highlighted the unique challenges faced by Native Hawaiian veterans, including holding a field hearing in Hawaii in 2006 in which these specific issues were discussed.

The Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veteran Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic is an appropriate and a meaningful way to honor Senator Akaka's lifetime of service to his country and to the people of Hawaii and continue his legacy on behalf of veterans. Senator Akaka in his farewell speech to Congress speak volumes as to his commitment to veterans:

"I want to take this moment to urge all of my colleagues and all of the incoming Senators and Representatives to do everything they can for our veterans and their families because we ask them to sacrifice so much for us. They put their lives on the line while their wives and husbands watch over their families. Caring for them is one of our most sacred obligations as a nation."

Legislation to name the clinic has been introduced in the Senate (S. 1760) with a companion measure introduced in the House (H.R. 3406), with the full support of Hawaii Congressional delegation.

Thank you for your consideration of this legislation.

Sincerely,

MAZIE K. HIRONO,
U.S. Senator.
KAIALI'I KAHELE,
U.S. Representative.
BRIAN SCHATZ,
U.S. Senator.
ED CASE,
U.S. Representative.

THE AMERICAN LEGION,
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, HI, October 20, 2021.

Subject: The proposed legislation to rename the Ewa Plain VA Outpatient Clinic (CBOC) the DANIEL KAHIKINA AKAKA VA Outpatient Clinic (CBOC).

The American Legion Department of Hawaii fully supports legislation proposed by Hawaii US Senator Mazie Hirono to rename the Ewa Plain VA Outpatient Clinic (CBOC) the DANIEL KAHIKINA AKAKA VA Outpatient Clinic (CBOC) after the late US Senator Daniel Akaka.

Senator Akaka was a military veteran who served honorably in the US Army from 1945-1947 in Saipan and Tinian during World War II. Following military service, he returned to Hawaii to attend college, then pursued a career of teaching. Eventually he entered politics, first as a US Congressman where he served his Hawaiian constituents for seven terms. Following Hawaii's US Senator Matsunaga's death, he was appointed to fill his vacancy in US Senate. Senator Akaka then served successfully in the US Senate for three more terms. As Hawaii's junior US Senator, he served on the US Senate's Committee on Indian Affairs and on the US Senate's Committee on Veterans Affairs. Two of the more prominent legislation that he championed and saw passed were: spearheading awarding nearly 2 dozen Medals of Honor to soldiers of the famous World War II 442nd/100th "Go for Broke" Battalion; and passing legislation authorizing World War II Philippine Scouts just compensation for denied veterans benefits.

US Senator Akaka was a true pioneer, the first native Hawaiian to serve in the US Senate. He was also a military veteran who would take care of veterans while serving in the Senate. It is only appropriate that the Ewa Plain VA Outpatient Clinic (CBOC) be

renamed the Daniel K. Akaka VA Outpatient Clinic (CBOC) honoring a Patriot who served his community, his veterans, and his nation with distinction.

Always Serving Veterans with Aloha,
JIM HUSSEY,
Commander.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS,
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, HI, April 6, 2021.

Hon. MAZIE HIRONO,
U.S. Senator, the State of Hawaii,
Washington DC.

ALOHA SENATOR HIRONO: The Veterans of Foreign Wars, Department of Hawaii, is writing to support your legislation to name the ALOHA Project VA Clinic the "Department of Veterans Affairs Daniel Kahikina Akaka Community-Based Outpatient Clinic". We support this effort to celebrate our fellow veteran for his service in WWII and his service as the first Native Hawaiian to serve in the U.S. Senate.

During his twenty-three years on the Committee of Veterans Affairs and also serving as Chairman from 2007 to 2011, Senator Akaka sponsored legislation expanding benefits, increasing funding for veteran healthcare, and ensuring proper recognition for our comrades who served, especially for those who had served in Iraq and Afghanistan. This included ensuring that the VA handles both PTSD and TBI claims with the respect they deserved and expanding the GI Bill.

In 1996 he cosponsored legislation that reviewed the records of Asian-Americans including Hawaii's own 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the 110th Infantry Battalion for action seen during WWII. As a result, many heroic actions were properly recognized. This included thirty Medals of Honor, including for his fellow Senator from Hawaii, Daniel K. Inouye.

Before leaving office, Senator Akaka initiated the VA Aloha Project legislation. We believe that is fitting and pono to name this clinic after him. This action will ensure that his honor and his dedication to veterans will be remembered for generations to come. We respectfully request that the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee quickly consider this important legislation.

RON LOCKWOOD,
Veterans of Foreign
Wars Department of
Hawaii, State Com-
mander.

GEORGE BARLETT,
Department of Hawaii
Adjutant.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS,
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAII,
Honolulu, HI, May 18, 2021.

Re Support for Renaming the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Ewa Plain, Oahu, Hawaii, as the Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic.

Ms. Hirono plans to introduce the following bill: which is expected to be referred to the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs: A BILL To name the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Ewa Plain, Oahu, Hawaii, as the Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic.

The Disabled Americans Veterans, Department of Hawaii is writing this letter in support of legislation introduced by Ms. Hirono. The proposed legislation would name the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Clinic in Ewa Plain, Hawaii after Senator Daniel Kahikina Akaka.

The Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic in Ewa Plain, Oahu, Hawaii,

shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic. Any reference to such outpatient clinic in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be considered to be a reference to the Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic.

During World War II Senator Akaka served in the United States Army Corps of Engineers, including service on Saipan and Tinian. He served from 1945 to 1947.

Akaka was appointed by Governor John Waihee to the U.S. Senate in April 1990 to serve temporarily after the death of Senator Spark Matsunaga. During his tenure, Akaka served as the Chair of the United States Senate Committee on Indian Affairs and the United States Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

He attended his final session in the Senate on December 12, 2012. He closed his speech with a traditional Hawaiian farewell, "a hui hou" (until we meet again).

Former president Barack Obama remembered Akaka as "a tireless advocate for working people, veterans, native Hawaiian rights, and the people of Hawaii . . . He embodied the aloha spirit with compassion and care."

Akaka died of organ failure in the early hours of April 6, 2018, at the age of 93.

Sincerely,

GREGORRIO ALIP,
Department Commander.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 1760, to designate the soon-to-be-constructed VA community-based outpatient clinic in Oahu, Hawaii, after our friend and former colleague, Daniel Kahikina Akaka. In doing so, this body will appropriately commemorate the significant achievements of America's first Senator of Native Hawaiian ancestry.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1760, a bill to name the VA community-based outpatient clinic in Oahu, Hawaii, after World War II veteran and former Hawaiian Senator, Daniel Akaka.

Senator Akaka has a long and proud record of service in a uniform and out. Following his time in the Army, he represented his fellow Hawaiians in both the House and the Senate. During that time in the Senate, he served as chairman of the Veterans Affairs' Committee, where he also represented his fellow veterans.

Mr. Speaker, it is only fitting that the community-based outpatient clinic in his hometown of Oahu be named in his honor. I am proud to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE), who serves on the Appropriations Committee and the Natural Resources Committee.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues, including my colleagues kindly speaking here today from Maryland and Illinois, in strong

support of House passage of S. 1760, introduced by my colleague Senator MAZIE HIRONO, and passed unanimously by the Senate.

This critical measure, companion legislation to H.R. 3406, which I co-introduced in the House with its principal sponsor, my colleague and partner, Congressman KAIALI'I KAHELE, will designate the new community-based outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs, now literally rising out of the ground at Kalaeloa in Hawaii, and known to date as the Advanced Leeward Outpatient Healthcare Access, or ALOHA project, as the Daniel Kahikina Akaka Department of Veterans Affairs Community-Based Outpatient Clinic.

Daniel K. Akaka was many things throughout his long and full 93 years of life: teacher, Member of this House from 1977 to 1991, the first U.S. Senator of Native Hawaiian ancestry from 1991 to 2012, beloved mentor to generations, and on and on. Of all of these, he was a deeply proud veteran, having served in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the Second World War, deploying to the Western Pacific in support of the critical island-hopping campaign, which won the Pacific war.

Senator Akaka carried his pride and passion and commitment to our Nation's veterans into his work in Congress. As member and chair of the U.S. Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, he produced an unmatched record of progress on healthcare, compensation, and other benefits for veterans, including crafting the new veterans' GI Bill in Congress to ensure more education benefits for veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan.

In this Asian-Pacific Heritage Month, it is fitting to recognize his work focusing on specific issues affecting our Asian-American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander veterans.

The importance of the ALOHA project to our veteran 'ohana, or family, throughout Hawaii and the Pacific cannot be overstated. On its projected completion in late 2023, it will bring our VA healthcare system to our veterans, relieving significant and growing pressure in Hawaii on that system, increasing healthcare access for Hawaii's over 110,000 veterans and more, and alleviating significant and growing logistical and capacity challenges at Tripler Army Medical Center and the Spark M. Matsunaga Medical Center.

I cannot think of a more deserving and appropriate individual to grace this facility and those who work and are healed there with his name and his still living, breathing spirit, than Daniel Kahikina Akaka.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this measure so that it may be sent directly to the President for his consideration and enactment.

"Mahalo nui loa." "Thank you very much."

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I encourage all my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing S. 1760, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1760.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

COL. GAIL S. HALVORSEN "CANDY BOMBER" VETERANS CENTER

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2514) to rename the Provo Veterans Center in Orem, Utah, as the "Col. Gail S. Halvorsen 'Candy Bomber' Veterans Center".

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2514

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF THE COL. GAIL S. HALVORSEN "CANDY BOMBER" VETERANS CENTER.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Gail Halvorsen was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on October 10, 1920, and spent his youth with his family on small farms in Utah and Idaho.

(2) After a brief stint at Utah State University, Gail Halvorsen joined the Civilian Pilot Training Program where he earned his pilot's license in 1941. During that same year, Halvorsen joined the Civil Air Patrol as a pilot.

(3) Gail Halvorsen joined the United States Army Air Corps in 1942 and trained flying fighter jets with the Royal Air Force. Upon his return from training, he was assigned to fly transport missions in the South Atlantic Theater.

(4) After World War II and the division of Berlin into occupation zones, disputes broke out between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union over the future of Europe.

(5) Negotiations deteriorated, and in June of 1948 Soviet forces locked down all land routes connecting Western Germany with the allied portions of Berlin. Approximately 2,000,000 people in West Berlin were left completely isolated. Starvation, poverty, and desperate want ensued.

(6) In an effort to alleviate the immense human suffering, the allies decided to drop supplies to people of West Berlin from the air until a diplomatic solution to the blockade could be reached. Termed by United States forces "Operation Vittles", the Berlin Airlift began on June 26, 1948.

(7) Gail Halvorsen was assigned to Germany in 1948 to work as an airlift pilot

where he flew C-47 and C-54 cargo planes as part of Operation Vittles.

(8) While on mission at Tempelhof Airport in Berlin, Halvorsen noticed a group of German children standing just outside the barb wire fence.

(9) The children were destitute and clearly had very little to eat. Halvorsen gave the children two sticks of gum he had in his pocket, which they split into little pieces to share among themselves.

(10) Colonel Halvorsen was deeply affected by the experience and wanted to do more to help. He promised the children he would drop more candy to them from his plane as he flew his regular airlift missions.

(11) Halvorsen told the children they would recognize his plane by a back-and-forth waggle of his wings as he flew over.

(12) Colonel Halvorsen enlisted his copilot and engineer in the project and began attaching their candy rations to miniature parachutes which they dropped from their plane to the starving children below.

(13) The children of Berlin gave Halvorsen many nicknames including "Uncle Wiggly Wings", "The Chocolate Flier", "The Gum Drop Kid", and "The Chocolate Uncle". He eventually became known around the world as "The Candy Bomber".

(14) Lieutenant General William H. Turner, who directed the Berlin Airlift, learned about Halvorsen's efforts and officially expanded the idea into a full-blown operation known as "Little Vittles" as a play on the broader operation's name.

(15) As the candy drops continued, word of Operation Little Vittles reached the United States. Families, schoolchildren, and candy-makers in the United States began contributing candy and homemade parachutes that Halvorsen and other pilots could drop.

(16) When the Berlin Airlift ended, an estimated 250,000 parachutes containing approximately 21 tons of candy had been dropped by Halvorsen and his fellow airmen as a part of Operation Little Vittles.

(17) Halvorsen retired from the military in 1974 after 31 years of service and more than 8,000 hours of flying time.

(18) Since his retirement, Halvorsen has continued his humanitarian service. He has voluntarily represented the United States Air Force and the United States abroad and has re-enacted his famous candy drops several times in Berlin and around the world.

(19) Halvorsen has also been a tremendous boon to his community through church service and other local contributions.

(20) Gail Halvorsen turned 100 years old on October 10, 2020.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The Provo Veterans Center of the Department of Veterans Affairs located at 360 State Street, Orem, Utah, shall after the date of the enactment of this Act be known and designated as the "Col. Gail S. Halvorsen 'Candy Bomber' Veterans Center".

(c) REFERENCE.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the veterans center referred to in subsection (b) shall be considered to be a reference to the Col. Gail S. Halvorsen "Candy Bomber" Veterans Center.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and

extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 2514.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer my support for S. 2514, a bill to recognize and remember the life of Colonel Gail Seymour Halvorsen, who passed away on February 16, 2022, at 101 years old.

I thank Senator LEE and my colleagues from Utah's congressional delegation for their work to pay tribute to Colonel Halvorsen. Colonel Halvorsen was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, and in 1942 he joined the Army Air Corps and trained as a fighter pilot. While stationed in Germany, where he flew C-47 and C-54 cargo planes as part of Operation Vittles; Halvorsen noticed dozens of hunger-starved German children outside of the barbed wire fence. Having two pieces of gum, Halvorsen broke it into strips and gave it to the children to share amongst them. Inspired by the children's glee, Halvorsen committed to more frequently distributing candy from his plane to them.

Earning his nickname "The Candy Bomber," Halvorsen dropped miniature parachutes of candy rations in the street of Berlin to feed the children. By the end of the Berlin Airlift, Halvorsen and his fellow airmen distributed an estimated 250,000 parachutes with over 20 tons of candy throughout Operation Little Vittles.

The Provo Vet Center plays a vital role in the community and provides important services such as counseling for veterans with PTSD and confidential counseling sessions to those who have experienced military sexual trauma—all free to the veterans, reservists, and members of National Guard—regardless of service connection or VA health enrollment status.

To rename this important vet center after Colonel Halvorsen would be a fitting honor for one of the Beehive State's most selfless members of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD letters of support from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Disabled American Veterans, the American Legion, and a letter dated July 28, 2021, from the U.S. Senate.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS,
DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
November 1, 2021.

Chairman JON TESTER,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

Chairman MARK TAKANO,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

Ranking Member JERRY MORAN,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

Ranking Member MIKE BOST,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN TESTER, RANKING MEMBER MORAN, CHAIRMAN TAKANO, RANKING MEMBER BOST: We, the members of the Utah Veterans of Foreign Wars, write to support that the

Provo Veterans Center located at 360 South State Street Building C 103 in Orem, Utah be renamed after Colonel Gail S. Halvorsen, affectionately known as the "Candy Bomber", who performed military service of an extraordinarily distinguished character during the Berlin Airlift in 1948.

Halvorsen's creativity and compassion helped to heal the wounds of the Second World War and softened the relationship between an occupied Germany and the United States. Col. Halvorsen exemplifies the best of our brave veterans who have each demonstrated service before self.

Gail Halvorsen was assigned to Germany in 1948 to work as an airlift pilot where he flew C-47 and C-54 cargo planes as part of Operation "Vittles". While on mission at Tempelhof Airport in Berlin, Halvorsen noticed a group of German children standing just outside the barbed wire fence. The children were destitute and clearly had very little to eat. Halvorsen gave the children two sticks of gum he had in his pocket, which they split into little pieces to share among themselves. The looks of joy on their faces left an indelible impression. Colonel Halvorsen was deeply affected by the experience and wanted to do more to help. He promised the children he would drop more candy to them from his plane as he flew his regular airlift missions.

After enlisting his copilot in the project, Halvorsen began attaching their candy rations to miniature parachutes which he dropped from their plane to the starving children below. The children gave Halvorsen many nicknames including "Uncle Wiggly Wings," "The Chocolate Flyer," "The Gum Drop Kid," and "The Chocolate Uncle." He eventually became known around the world as "The Candy Bomber".

As the candy drops continued, word of "Operation Little Vittles" reached the United States. American families, schoolchildren, and candymakers began contributing candy and homemade parachutes that Halvorsen and other pilots could drop.

When the Berlin airlift ended, an estimated 250,000 parachutes with 21 tons of candy had been dropped by Halvorsen and his fellow airmen as part of Operation Little Vittles. Halvorsen's candy drops had a significant impact on Berliners' public perception of America. He retired from the military in 1974 after 31 years of service and more than 8,000 hours of flying time. Since his retirement, Halvorsen has continued his humanitarian and community service. He has voluntarily represented the U.S. Air Force and the United States abroad and has re-enacted his famous candy drops several times in Berlin, the Middle East, and around the world in an effort to bring peace and relief. He was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal, a German Order of Merit, an Air Force Commendation Medal, and a Medal for Humane Action. Halvorsen has also been a tremendous boon to his community through his church service.

His non-profit organization, the Gail S. Halvorsen Aviation Education Foundation, advances aviation education, promotes youth leadership development, enhances community capacity for emergency response, and encourages humanitarian on macro- and micro-levels. The Foundation also provides education by giving free lectures and multimedia presentations on aviation, science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) topics at local schools, community groups, and at its own facility at the Spanish Fork Airport in Spanish Fork, Utah.

Renaming the Provo Vet Center in Orem, Utah after Colonel Halvorsen is a fitting and deserved recognition for such an exemplary U.S. Air Force veteran and American hero.

Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely,

DAVID JOHNSON,
Commander,
TERRAL CURTIS,
Sr. Vice Commander.
HEATH SILCOX,
Jr. Vice Commander.
DENNIS PARIZEK,
Adjutant/Quarter-
master.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS,
November 2, 2021.

Chairman JON TESTER,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Chairman MARK TAKANO,
Committee of Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Ranking Member JERRY MORAN,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Ranking Member MIKE BOST,
Committee of Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN TESTER, RANKING MEMBER MORAN, CHAIRMAN TAKANO, AND RANKING MEMBER BOST: We ask you to accept this letter on behalf of Utah Department of Disabled American Veterans, in supporting the recommendation to change the name of the Provo Veterans Center in Orem, Utah to be renamed to honor Colonel Gail S. Halvorsen, exemplifying his compassion for humanity in a time of war.

Colonel Halvorsen is one of the focal points to our Americanism program here in Utah. In our program, we highlight local military heroes and their impact in service militarily and civically. He makes such an impact on our youth when they hear of his compassion for the children of a war-torn country. The simple act of caring became more than an isolated incident. His action locally started an action that was heard throughout the world. The exposure was so great that American candy companies, children and families got involved in supplying candies and homemade parachutes.

I have met Col. Halvorsen on several occasions. He is a very caring and humble man, and not only a local treasure but a National Treasure as well. Gail had never thought that one simple act could make such an impact on a nation or the world stage.

Please help us here in Utah and the Nation by giving back a little to an American Icon and National Treasure in the renaming of the Provo Veterans Center to the "Colonel Gail Halvorsen Veteran Center".

Sincerely,

JERRY ESTES,
Commander,
Disabled American Veterans,
Department of Utah.

NOVEMBER 3, 2021.

Chairman JON TESTER,
Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Ranking Member JERRY MORAN,
Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Chairman MARK TAKANO,
House Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Ranking Member MIKE BOST,
House Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR LEADERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMITTEES: On behalf of the Utah American Legion I write to express our unconditional support for renaming the Provo Utah Vet Center after Col. Gail Halvorsen. His service to our nation is well documented in the background information.

Col. Halvorsen is a beloved figure here in Utah and has been named in the Hill Air Force Base aviation Hall of Fame.

We urge the Senate & House to pass this measure honoring this great American.

Sincerely,

TERRY SCHOW/FOR THE
COMMANDER GARY
MCKAY,
National Executive
Committee,
The American Legion
Utah.

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, DC, July 28, 2021.

Chairman JON TESTER,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Chairman MARK TAKANO,
Chairman on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Ranking Member JERRY MORAN,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.
Ranking Member MIKE BOST,
Committee on Veterans' Affairs,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN TESTER, RANKING MEMBER MORAN, CHAIRMAN TAKANO, AND RANKING MEMBER BOST: We, the members of the Utah delegation, write to recommend that the Provo Veterans Center located at 360 South State Street Building C Suite 103 in Orem, Utah be renamed after Colonel Gail S. Halvorsen, affectionately known as the "Candy Bomber," who performed military service of an extraordinarily distinguished character during the Berlin Airlift in 1948.

Halvorsen's creativity and compassion helped to heal the wounds of the Second World War and softened the relationship between an occupied Germany and the United States. Col. Halvorsen exemplifies the best of our brave veterans who have each demonstrated service before self.

Gail Halvorsen was assigned to Germany in 1948 to work as an airlift pilot where he flew C-47 and C-54 cargo planes as part of Operation "Vittles." While on mission at Tempelhof Airport in Berlin, Halvorsen noticed a group of German children standing just outside the barbed wire fence. The children were destitute and clearly had very little to eat. Halvorsen gave the children two sticks of gum he had in his pocket, which they split into little pieces to share among themselves. The looks of joy on their faces left an indelible impression. Colonel Halvorsen was deeply affected by the experience and wanted to do more to help. He promised the children he would drop more candy to them from his plane as he flew his regular airlift missions.

After enlisting his copilot in the project, Halvorsen began attaching their candy rations to miniature parachutes which he dropped from their plane to the starving children below. The children of Berlin gave Halvorsen many nicknames including "Uncle Wiggly Wings," "The Chocolate Flyer," "The Gum Drop Kid," and "The Chocolate Uncle." He eventually became known around the world as "The Candy Bomber."

As the candy drops continued, word of "Operation Little Vittles" reached the United States. American families, schoolchildren, and candymakers began contributing candy and homemade parachutes that Halvorsen and other pilots could drop.

When the Berlin Airlift ended, an estimated 250,000 parachutes with 21 tons of candy had been dropped by Halvorsen and his fellow airmen as a part of Operation Little Vittles. Halvorsen's candy drops had a significant impact on Berliners' public perception of America. He retired from the military in 1974 after 31 years of service and more than 8,000 hours of flying time. Since

his retirement, Halvorsen has continued his humanitarian and community service. He has voluntarily represented the U.S. Airforce and the United States abroad and has re-enacted his famous candy drops several times in Berlin, the Middle East, and around the world in an effort to bring peace and relief. He was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal, a German Order of Merit, an Air Force Commendation Medal, and a Medal for Humane Action. Halvorsen has also been a tremendous boon to his community through church service.

His non-profit organization, the Gail S. Halvorsen Aviation Education Foundation, advances aviation education, promotes youth leadership development, enhances community capacity for emergency response, and encourages humanitarian service on macro- and micro-levels. The Foundation also provides education by giving free lectures and multimedia presentations on aviation, science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) topics at local schools, community groups, and at its own facility at the Spanish Fork Airport in Spanish Fork, Utah.

Renaming the Provo Vet Center in Orem, Utah after Colonel Halvorsen is a fitting and deserved recognition for such an exemplary U.S. Air Force veteran and American hero. Thank you for your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL S. LEE,
United States Senator.
JOHN CURTIS,
Member of Congress.
BURGESS OWENS,
Member of Congress.
MITT ROMNEY,
United States Senator.
BLAKE MOORE,
Member of Congress.
CHRIS STEWART,
Member of Congress.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting S. 2514, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2514, a bill to rename the Provo Veterans Center in Utah after Colonel Gail Halvorsen.

Colonel Halvorsen is a Salt Lake City native who joined the Army Air Corps in 1942, in the midst of World War II. He served as a transport pilot and participated in the Berlin Airlift.

It was in Berlin where he earned the nickname "The Candy Bomber" for handing out pieces of candy to local children and, later, dropping candy from his aircraft while flying missions over the city.

Colonel Halvorsen retired from the military in 1974 after 31 years in uniform. He spent his civilian life as an active volunteer in his church and community. He passed away in February of this last year at age 101.

Mr. Speaker, it is with the deepest respect for Colonel Halvorsen's long life of service that we support the bill to allow the Provo Vet Center to bear his name.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1545

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing S. 2514, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2514.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

FISCAL YEAR 2022 VETERANS AFFAIRS MAJOR MEDICAL FACILITY AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7500) to authorize major medical facility projects for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2022, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7500

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fiscal Year 2022 Veterans Affairs Major Medical Facility Authorization Act".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF MAJOR MEDICAL FACILITY PROJECTS OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2022.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may carry out the following major medical facility projects in fiscal year 2022 at the locations specified and in an amount for each project not to exceed the amount specified for such location:

(1) Restoration and consolidation of the Gulfport Hospital in Biloxi, Mississippi, in an amount not to exceed \$341,500,000.

(2) Construction of a community living center and renovation of domiciliary and outpatient facilities in Canandaigua, New York, in an amount not to exceed \$443,900,000.

(3) Construction of a spinal cord injury center in Dallas, Texas, in an amount not to exceed \$292,239,000.

(4) Construction of a new health care center in El Paso, Texas, in an amount not to exceed \$150,000,000.

(5) Seismic corrections to the mental health and community living center in Long Beach, California, in an amount not to exceed \$387,300,000.

(6) Construction of a new medical facility in Louisville, Kentucky, in an amount not to exceed \$953,000,000.

(7) Construction of a new surgical intensive care unit and renovated operating rooms in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in an amount not to exceed \$47,564,000.

(8) Seismic retrofit and renovation of buildings 100 and 101 in Portland, Oregon, in an amount not to exceed \$20,000,000.

(9) Construction of a spinal cord injury building with a community living center, including a parking garage, in San Diego, California, in an amount not to exceed \$262,100,000.

(10) Construction of a new research facility in San Francisco, California, in an amount not to exceed \$254,880,000.

(11) Replacement bed tower and clinical building expansion in St. Louis, Missouri, in an amount not to exceed \$135,340,000.

(12) Construction of a new critical care center in West Los Angeles, California, in an amount not to exceed \$115,790,000.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs for fiscal year 2022 or the year in which funds are appropriated for the Construction, Major Projects account, \$3,403,613,000 for the projects authorized in subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 7500.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7500, the Fiscal Year 2022 Veterans Affairs Major Medical Facility Authorization Act.

I thank my colleague from Texas (Mr. ALLRED) for his work on this bill. I also thank the chairman of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, Senator TESTER, for introducing the Senate companion to this important legislation.

Each year, the Department of Veterans Affairs submits an annual budget request to Congress, and it is our job to authorize and appropriate the funding the VA needs to care for America's veterans and their families.

Within that larger funding request is the VA's request for funds to replace and modernize its medical facilities. This year's major construction requests total just over \$3.4 billion. It will build a much-needed spinal cord injury center in Dallas, Texas; erect a new surgical intensive care unit and renovate operating rooms in Oklahoma City; construct a new critical care center in West Los Angeles; and allow for the seismic retrofit and renovation of buildings in Portland, Oregon, among other things.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress, the committee has highlighted VA's aging infrastructure. During our oversight efforts, the committee has learned that in order to fully recapitalize the Department's portfolio, the VA would need roughly \$90 billion.

Delivering 21st century healthcare in buildings that were built during the latter half of the 19th century is far from ideal and certainly not what our veterans deserve.

Given the severity of underfunding as it relates to the VA's capital assets, we cannot afford to wait until the AIR Commission provides recommendations to Congress and the White House, as my colleagues across the aisle would advocate for. Life-safety and seismic issues across the portfolio must be recognized now. Regular maintenance should not be delayed because of budgetary concerns, nor should we delay retrofitting facilities to meet the VA's fastest-growing population, women veterans, or delay addressing the lessons learned from this Nation's first pandemic in more than 100 years.

If we are going to build back veterans' trust in the VA, we have to start making serious investments in the outdated infrastructure meant to serve them, and nearly three-fourths of Americans agree.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support and pass this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7500, the bill that would authorize VA major medical facility construction projects in Mississippi, New York, Texas, California, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Missouri.

It is well known that the VA healthcare system has very serious infrastructure issues. The average VA medical center is decades older than the average private-sector hospital.

Authorizing these projects won't fix that, but it will help thousands of veterans who live in those eight States to have better access to the care that they have earned and deserve.

I appreciate Congressmen Allred and Ellzey for their work introducing this important bill. It has my full support today. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 7500. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7500.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

PATIENT ADVOCATE TRACKER ACT

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5754) to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the ability of veterans to electronically submit complaints about the delivery of health care services by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5754

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Patient Advocate Tracker Act".

SEC. 2. SYSTEM FOR ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION OF COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES BY THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

Section 7309A(c) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) Beginning not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, the Director shall establish an information technology system that will allow a veteran (or the designated representative of a veteran) to electronically—

"(A) file a complaint that will be received by the appropriate patient advocate; and

"(B) at any time view the status of the complaint, including interim and final actions that have been taken to address the complaint.".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 5754.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5754, the Patient Advocate Tracker Act, sponsored by the gentleman from Michigan (Mrs. McCLAIN).

This bill will require VA to create a system to allow veterans to electronically submit complaints about the delivery of VA healthcare services and to track the resolution of those complaints by local VA patient advocates through an online system in real time. VA's existing IT system only allows VA employees to track complaint resolution, but not patients.

This bill has garnered the bipartisan support of an impressive 115 cosponsors since it was introduced 7 months ago. H.R. 5754 is also endorsed by numerous veterans service organizations, including the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, Paralyzed

Veterans of America, and Student Veterans of America.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5754, the Patient Advocate Tracker Act. This is an excellent piece of legislation that is the brainchild of a veteran named Cameron Zbikowski.

Cameron worked on VA's patient advocate program as a student veteran fellow for the VFW and Student Veterans of America. During his fellowship, he recognized that veterans would be better served if they could submit complaints to VA patient advocates online and track the status of those complaints online as well.

Cameron was spot on, and this bill will require VA to make that happen. This will make patient advocates more accessible to veterans than ever before, and it will increase the transparency and accountability of the VA patient advocacy program so that we can make sure that it is working as it should for veterans across the country.

I know Cameron is watching today, and from one veteran to another, I thank him for his great work.

This bill is sponsored by the gentleman from Michigan (Mrs. McCLAIN). I thank her for her hard work on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I am a proud supporter of this bill today, and I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in supporting it. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 5754, the Patient Advocate Tracker Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5754.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

VETERANS ELIGIBLE TO TRANSFER SCHOOL (VETS) CREDIT ACT

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6604) to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the method by which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines the effects of a closure or disapproval of an educational institution on individuals who do not transfer credits from such institution, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6604

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Veterans Eligible to Transfer School (VETS) Credit Act”.

SEC. 2. CHARGE TO ENTITLEMENT TO EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO DO NOT TRANSFER CREDITS FROM CERTAIN CLOSED OR DISAPPROVED PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION.

Section 3699(c)(2)(A) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “An individual” and inserting “(i) An individual”;

(2) by designating the second sentence as clause (iv) and indenting appropriately; and

(3) by inserting after clause (i), as designated by paragraph (1), the following new clauses:

“(ii) In carrying out clause (i), the Secretary shall—

“(I) require an individual to certify in writing that the individual has transferred fewer than 12 credits as described in such clause;

“(II) require an individual who makes a certification under subclause (I) to acknowledge in writing that if the individual transfers 12 or more credits as described in such clause (i)—

“(aa) the individual may not be deemed under such clause to be an individual who did not receive such credits; and

“(bb) the Secretary shall rescind the certificate of eligibility provided under subclause (IV);

“(III) accept a certification under subclause (I) as proof of the individual transferring fewer than 12 credits; and

“(IV) provide to the individual who makes a certification under subclause (I) and makes the acknowledgment under subclause (II) a certificate of eligibility that the individual may provide to an educational institution as proof of the individual being covered by this paragraph.

“(iii) The Secretary shall notify individuals described in subparagraph (B) of being eligible to be covered by this paragraph.”.

SEC. 3. ELIMINATION OF REQUIREMENT TO SPECIFY AN EFFECTIVE PERIOD OF A TRANSFER OF POST-9/11 EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO A DEPENDENT.

Section 3319(e) of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by adding “and” after the semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “; and” and inserting a period; and

(3) by striking paragraph (3).

SEC. 4. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 6604, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak in strong support of H.R. 6604, as amended, the Veterans Eligible to Transfer School (VETS) Credit Act.

This bipartisan legislation is a product of work from the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BUCHANAN) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY) that, together, will make it easier for veterans and their dependents to use their earned benefits.

Representative BUCHANAN’s legislation would provide students that qualify a new provisional certificate of eligibility for benefits that may have been unfairly lost due to circumstances outside of their control. That means if a student veteran is left in the unfortunate situation where their school closes, they will be provided detailed information from the VA on how to reserve their benefits or have their benefits restored or transferred to a new institution.

H.R. 6604, as amended, would also ensure that clerical errors don’t rob veterans of transferring their benefits to a dependent. Under current law, if a servicemember accidentally makes a mistake on their paperwork, such as indicating an expiration date for the benefits, and the servicemember passes away before the benefits are used, there is no way for the paperwork to be changed to allow the dependent to use the benefits.

This bill clarifies existing law and ensures that clerical errors do not prevent dependents from receiving educational assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the hard work of the members of the committee on this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6604, as amended, the Veterans Eligible to Transfer School Credit Act. This bill, authored by my friend from Florida (Mr. BUCHANAN), would help student veterans continue to use their GI Bill benefits if their school closes in the middle of a semester.

Under current law, when a school closes, an eligible student can have their GI Bill benefits restored for the time they spent attending the shuttered school. This bill would streamline that process for these students to use their restored benefits at a new school. This will help student veterans quickly transfer to a new school and complete their degree using their GI Bill benefits.

H.R. 6604, as amended, also includes the text of Congressman MURPHY’s bill, H.R. 6458. This bill eliminates the existing requirement for the servicemember to set a specific date for when any transferred Post-9/11 GI Bill benefits would expire.

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Thus, this bill would prevent those who are entitled to these benefits from accidentally inputting the wrong date.

These wrong dates have led to dependents being barred from taking advantage of their education benefits. For example, there have been instances where a servicemember has put in their child’s 18th birthday by accident which then prevents the child from using the benefit. If the servicemember is alive, they can easily change this date in the system. However, if the servicemember has passed away before they make this change, then it is irreversible and the child can’t use their GI Bill benefit.

I thank the Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors, or TAPS, for bringing this transfer issue and solution to us. I also thank both Congressman BUCHANAN and Congressman MURPHY for their hard work on these bills. I encourage all my colleagues to support H.R. 6604, as amended, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY).

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member BOST for yielding.

I rise today to advocate for H.R. 6604, as amended, the Veterans Eligible to Transfer Schools (VETS) Credit Act. It corrects issues that veterans are having when using their GI benefits when transferring schools after a school closure. The bill also includes provisions from my bill, H.R. 6458, which eliminates the requirement to specify an effective period of a transfer of post-9/11 educational assistance to a dependent.

I am grateful to Representative VERN BUCHANAN for attaching my bill to H.R. 6604.

As Members of Congress, we realize the overall importance of the Post-9/11 GI Bill. It has been a huge success in recruiting and retaining servicemembers. Many servicemembers use the added benefit of being able to transfer their education benefits to their family members. With the cost of college education so astronomical in this era, many servicemembers are using this opportunity.

Under current law servicemembers are eligible to transfer their 36 months of Post-9/11 GI Bill eligibility to their dependents if they have served at least 6 years and incur a service obligation to serve an additional 4 years.

The nonprofit Tragedy Assistance Program for Survivors, otherwise known as TAPS, has brought to our attention that under current practice if a

servicemember accidentally puts on their GI Bill transfer form that the benefits for a child or other dependent expire on a certain date and the servicemember later dies before the benefit is used, there is no way for the record to be changed to allow a dependent to use the benefit.

If the veteran were still alive, they could go back in the system and change the date at any time. TAPS has seen this happen to several family members and has asked us to look into it and try to correct the problem. When we contacted the Department of Defense to see if they could address this with an administrative fix, we were told that a legislative correction was needed, and this is why we are here today to introduce my bill.

The bill, as amended, includes this change that would eliminate the requirement to specify a period of transfer of Post-9/11 GI Bill entitlement to a dependent. This would prevent those entitled to post-9/11 education benefits from accidentally inputting the wrong date and therefore preventing the dependent from taking advantage of the benefit.

It may seem a small detail, but for those individuals it is a very, very large benefit. I am grateful to TAPS for identifying this issue and grateful for Congressman BUCHANAN as well as Chairman TAKANO and Ranking Member BOST for their support. I would like to thank the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs for their assistance.

Mr. TRONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing this important piece of legislation, H.R. 6604, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6604, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

STRENGTHENING OVERSIGHT FOR VETERANS ACT OF 2021

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2687) to provide the Inspector General of the Department of Veterans Affairs testimonial subpoena authority, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2687

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Strengthening Oversight for Veterans Act of 2021".

SEC. 2. TESTIMONIAL SUBPOENA AUTHORITY OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 312 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(d)(1)(A) In addition to the authority otherwise provided by the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) and in accordance with the requirements of this subsection, the Inspector General, in carrying out the provisions of this section, may require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses as necessary in the performance of the functions assigned to the Inspector General by the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) and this section, which in the case of contumacy or refusal to obey, such subpoena shall be enforceable by order of any appropriate district court of the United States.

"(B) The Inspector General may not require by subpoena the attendance and testimony under subparagraph (A) of—

"(i) any current Federal employee; or
 "(ii) any witness as part of any criminal proceeding.

"(2) The authority to issue a subpoena under paragraph (1) may not be delegated.

"(3)(A) The Inspector General shall notify the Attorney General of the intent to issue a subpoena under paragraph (1).

"(B) Not later than 10 days after the date on which the Attorney General is notified pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Attorney General may object in writing to the issuance of the subpoena if the subpoena will interfere with an ongoing investigation and, if the Attorney General makes such an objection, the Inspector General may not issue the subpoena.

"(C) If the Attorney General does not object in writing to the issuance of the subpoena during the 10-day period described in subparagraph (B), the Inspector General may issue the subpoena.

"(4) Before requiring by subpoena under paragraph (1) the attendance and testimony of a witness, the Inspector General shall, to the degree practicable—

"(A) notify the witness of the intent of the Inspector General to issue the subpoena; and
 "(B) provide the witness an opportunity to attend and testify voluntarily.

"(5) Whenever requiring by subpoena under paragraph (1) the attendance and testimony of a witness, the Inspector General shall, to the greatest extent practicable, travel to residence of the witness, the principal place of business of the witness, or other similar location that is in proximity to the residence of the witness.

"(6)(A) Along with each semiannual report submitted by the Inspector General pursuant to section 5(b) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 5(b)), the Inspector General shall include a report on the exercise of the authority provided by paragraph (1).

"(B) Each report submitted under subparagraph (A) shall include, for the most recently completed six-month period, the following:

"(i) The number of testimonial subpoenas issued and the number of individuals interviewed pursuant to such subpoenas.

"(ii) The number of proposed testimonial subpoenas with respect to which the Attorney General objected under paragraph (3)(B).

"(iii) A discussion of any challenges or concerns that the Inspector General has en-

countered exercising the authority provided by paragraph (1).

"(iv) Such other matters as the Inspector General considers appropriate.

"(7)(A) The authority provided by paragraph (1)(A) shall terminate on May 31, 2025.

"(B) The termination of authority by subparagraph (A) shall not affect the enforceability of a subpoena issued under paragraph (1)(A) before the date of such termination."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 312 of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.—Paragraph (6) of subsection (d) of such section, as so added, shall apply beginning on the date that is seven months after the first day of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GARCIA of Texas). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on S. 2687.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bipartisan bill, S. 2687, the Strengthening Oversight for Veterans Act, introduced by Senator TESTER. I thank Representative RICE and Delegate Radewagen for introducing the House companion to this bill.

This bill seeks to strengthen the VA Office of the Inspector General by granting the office testimonial subpoena authority, an essential tool for conducting oversight.

Too often, individuals with important information relevant to an investigation retire or move to a position in another agency, thereby evading OIG investigations. Currently, the inspector general cannot require testimony of these former employees. Questioning these individuals could shed light on wrongdoing or mismanagement that puts the care and safety of our veterans and their families at risk.

This bill has bipartisan support in Congress as well as from Veterans of Foreign Wars, Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, and the Project on Government Oversight.

Again, Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2687, which would provide the VA inspector general with limited subpoena power. In some investigations, VA employees who may have important information have left the Department. At that point, the inspector general has no authority to compel their

testimony, which can leave investigations weak or incomplete. This bill would give the inspector general the authority to subpoena those former employees.

However, this authority is not without checks and balances. The bill would require the IG to notify the Attorney General before using the subpoena. The Attorney General may object and prevent the IG from issuing the subpoena if doing so would interfere with an ongoing investigation.

This authority would sunset in May of 2025 and would require Congress to then evaluate the need for this authority and if it should be continued. This is a good bill to expand oversight of the VA, and it has my full support.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing S. 2687, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2687.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

PAYMENT OF VA EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE VIA ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER TO A FOREIGN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7375) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to update the payment system of the Department of Veterans Affairs to allow for electronic fund transfer of educational assistance, administered by the Secretary, to a foreign institution of higher education.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7375

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PAYMENT OF VA EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE VIA ELECTRONIC FUND TRANSFER TO A FOREIGN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall update the payment system of the Department of Veterans Affairs to allow for electronic fund transfer of educational assistance, administered by the Secretary, to a foreign institution of higher education that—

(1) provides an approved course of education to an eligible recipient of such assistance; and

(2) does not have—

- (A) an employer identification number; or
- (B) an account with a domestic bank.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 7375.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7375, introduced by Representative MIKIE SHERRILL.

This legislation directs VA to finally update its student payment systems to allow for educational assistance funds to be transmitted electronically to a foreign institution of higher education, as long as the institution is providing an approved course of study. Our committee has heard from students and schools about the impact of VA's inability to modernize its systems for student payments.

The bill has bipartisan support as well from Disabled American Veterans, Student Veterans of America, Veterans Education Success, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Madam Speaker, Representative SHERRILL's legislation is a response to strong advocacy for our student veterans studying abroad who are often unsure how their benefits will translate overseas.

Madam Speaker, I thank her for offering this legislation, I urge support and passage, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7375, a bill that would streamline the payment of GI Bill benefits.

Specifically, the bill would require that, within 90 days of enactment, VA update the electronic fund transfer system for education benefits. Without this change, an overseas school is required to maintain a U.S.-based bank account so that VA can electronically transfer payments for VA beneficiaries who attend their institution. This requirement has kept some schools from participating in the GI Bill. This leads to fewer educational choices for our veterans.

I am pleased that this bill would address this issue and expand opportunities for veterans to use their hard-earned education benefits.

Madam Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues to support H.R. 7375, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 7375, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7375.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

STUDENT VETERAN WORK STUDY MODERNIZATION ACT

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6376) to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend eligibility for a certain work-study allowance paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to certain individuals who pursue programs of rehabilitation, education, or training on at least a half-time basis, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 6376

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Student Veteran Work Study Modernization Act".

SEC. 2. PILOT PROGRAM TO EXPAND ELIGIBILITY FOR A CERTAIN WORK-STUDY ALLOWANCE PAID BY THE SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS TO CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS WHO PURSUE CERTAIN PROGRAMS ON AT LEAST A HALF-TIME BASIS.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall carry out a pilot program under which the Secretary shall expand eligibility for the work-study allowance under section 3485 of title 38, United States Code, to individuals who are pursuing programs of rehabilitation, education, or training specified in subsection (b) of such section at a rate equal to at least half of that required of a full-time student.

(b) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER WORK-STUDY INDIVIDUALS.—In carrying out the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure the provisions of section 3485 of title 38, United States Code, apply with respect to the individuals specified in subsection (a) of this section in the same manner as to the individuals specified in subsection (b) of such section 3485, except with respect to the requirement of at least three-quarter-time student status.

(c) DURATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program under subsection (a) during the five-year period beginning on the date of the commencement of the pilot program.

SEC. 3. ANNUAL REPORT REGARDING VETERANS WHO PARTICIPATE IN WORK-STUDY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually

thereafter, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives a report regarding veterans who participate in work-study. Such report shall include the following elements:

- (1) The number of such veterans.
- (2) The percentage of such veterans who obtain a four-year degree.
- (3) The number of such veterans who obtain full-time work at the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SEC. 4. ADJUSTMENTS OF CERTAIN LOAN FEES.

The loan fee table in section 3729(b)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking "January 14, 2031" each place it appears and inserting "January 23, 2031".

SEC. 5. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 6376, as amended.

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Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I strongly support H.R. 6376, as amended, the Student Veteran Modernization Act, which would make much-needed improvements and modernizations to the VA work-study program.

This legislation will create a pilot program to allow part-time student veterans to access VA work-study programs for the next 5 years, ensuring they can complete their certification or degree without taking on unmanageable amounts of student debt and still care for themselves and their families.

I would prefer this be a permanent change in the law, but I understand the need to review these changes in a pilot program. I hope that when this pilot program concludes, and we have an idea of how many veterans were helped, Congress will make this change permanent.

Currently, student veterans must maintain a full class load to be eligible for work-study, which is not feasible for many veterans who are balancing families or other work obligations. With this change, part-time student veterans will be able to earn a paycheck while also earning workforce skills.

I thank Representative AXNE for her hard work on the introduction of this bill. I also thank student veterans and

the Department of Veteran Affairs for their feedback, which improved the bill and will bring more student veterans into the work-study program.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 6376, as amended, the Student Veteran Work Study Modernization Act.

This bill will make changes to the VA work-study program to allow student veterans who are using the GI bill part-time to take advantage of the work-study benefit. The work-study benefit provides veterans with the opportunity to be paid for helping other veterans on campus or VA facilities.

This is a win-win for the school and the veteran, as the school does not have to pay the veteran for their work, and the veteran receives a paycheck and great work experience.

I am pleased that my amendment at the markup of this bill was accepted and that the bill is now fully offset.

I encourage all of my colleagues to support H.R. 6376, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me and pass H.R. 6376, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 6376, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS PRINCIPLES OF BENEFITS AUTOMATION ACT

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7153) to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress a plan to modernize the information technology systems of the Veterans Benefits Administration, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 7153

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of Veterans Affairs Principles of Benefits Automation Act".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs should increase automation in the processing of claims for benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary in accordance with the following principles:

- (1) The purpose of automation should be to increase the speed and accuracy of claims processing decisions.
- (2) Automation should be conducted in a manner that enhances the productivity of employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs.
- (3) Automation should be carried out in a manner that achieves greater consistency in the processing and rating of claims by relying on patterns of similar evidence in claim files.
- (4) To the greatest extent possible, automation should be carried out by drawing from information in the possession of the Department, other Government agencies, and claimants for benefits.
- (5) Automation of any claims process or determination should not be end-to-end.
- (6) Employees of the Department should continue to make decisions with respect to the approval of claims and the granting of benefits.
- (7) Automation should not be carried out in a manner that reduces or infringes upon—
 - (A) the due process rights of claimants for benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary; or
 - (B) the duties of the Secretary to assist and notify claimants.
- (8) Automation should be carried out while taking all necessary measures to protect the privacy of claimants and their personally identifiable information.
- (9) Automation of claims processing should not eliminate or reduce the Veterans Benefits Administration workforce.

(A) the due process rights of claimants for benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary; or

(B) the duties of the Secretary to assist and notify claimants.

(8) Automation should be carried out while taking all necessary measures to protect the privacy of claimants and their personally identifiable information.

(9) Automation of claims processing should not eliminate or reduce the Veterans Benefits Administration workforce.

SEC. 3. PLAN FOR MODERNIZATION OF VETERANS BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to appropriate congressional committees a plan for the modernization of the information technology systems of the Veterans Benefits Administration. The plan shall cover the first fiscal year that begins after the date of the enactment of this Act and the subsequent four fiscal years and shall include each of the following:

- (1) An identification of any information system to be modernized or retired, if applicable, during the period covered by the plan.
- (2) A description of how the Secretary intends to incorporate the principles referred to in section 2 into the modernization of such information systems.
- (3) An identification of targets, for each fiscal year, by which the Secretary intends to complete the modernization of each information system or major component or functionality of such system identified under paragraph (1).
- (4) Cost estimates for the modernization of each information system identified under paragraph (1) for each fiscal year covered by the plan and in total.

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

- (1) the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans' Affairs, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and
- (2) the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and the Subcommittee on Military Construction, Veterans' Affairs, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. TRONE) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 7153, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7153, as amended, the Department of Veterans Affairs Principles of Benefits Automation Act, introduced by Ranking Member BOST.

This bill provides clarification on the sense of Congress on the automation of benefits claims and requires the VA to submit to Congress a plan for modernization of the information technology systems of the Veterans Benefits Administration.

As the VA moves toward greater automation, we must ensure that the VA does automation the right way for all stakeholders, including both veterans and the workforce. It is also important for the VA to identify systems in need of modernization to support successful implementation of bills, such as the PACT Act, and important initiatives such as the Secretary's announcement of several new presumptions.

I will reinforce that. On the topic of automation, it is not the intent of Congress or the VA to use automation on claims to eliminate, reduce, or contract out the duties of the VBA workforce. We intend to conduct close oversight of the use of automation and potential expansion. This bill is part of those efforts.

When implemented in the right way, automation has the potential to reduce the day-to-day burden of employees by diminishing menial tasks and allowing the dedicated VA staff to focus on the kind of work that truly needs a human touch. Such an approach stands to benefit the ultimate consumer of the VA: our veterans.

Madam Speaker, I support this bill and encourage my colleagues to support it as well, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BOST. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 7153, the Department of Veterans Affairs Principles of Benefits Automation Act.

The VA is embracing automation more than ever before. The early results are promising. When used properly, automation can improve claims processing for veterans. However, I am concerned that the VA has already started multiple automation projects

without a clear plan or measurable goals. There is no consistent guidance from the VA on when, why, or how automation should be used.

H.R. 7153 will establish the sense of Congress that the VA should increase automation in benefits processing, according to certain principles. Automation should increase the speed, accuracy, and consistency of claims processing. Automation should also enhance employee productivity. Automation should always protect veterans' privacy and preserve their rights to due process.

However, automation should not necessarily eliminate or reduce the VBA workforce. Employees should always make the final decision about approving claims and granting benefits. Let me be clear: The sense of Congress is that automation should enhance and support VBA employees, not replace them. I think these guiding principles will improve the claims process for veterans and beneficiaries.

Finally, my bill will require VA to submit a plan to Congress to modernize its benefits IT system over the next 5 years. This plan is crucial.

The expansion of benefits for toxic-exposed veterans will put an incredible strain on these IT systems. We need to be ready.

Madam Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in passing H.R. 7153, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. TRONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 7153, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion are postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1831

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. SCHRIER) at 6 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 6824;

H.R. 6825;

H.R. 5658.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

PRESIDENT'S CUP CYBER SECURITY COMPETITION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6824) to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security to hold an annual cybersecurity competition relating to offensive and defensive cybersecurity disciplines, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 386, nays 31, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 183]

YEAS—386

Adams	Cammack	Dean
Aderholt	Carbajal	DeFazio
Aguilar	Cárdenas	DeGette
Allen	Carey	DeLauro
Allred	Carl	DeBene
Amodei	Carson	Delgado
Armstrong	Carter (GA)	Demings
Auchincloss	Carter (LA)	DeSaulnier
Axne	Cartwright	DesJarlais
Bacon	Case	Deutch
Baird	Casten	Diaz-Balart
Balderson	Castor (FL)	Dingell
Banks	Castro (TX)	Doggett
Barr	Cawthorn	Doyle, Michael
Barragán	Chabot	F.
Bass	Cheney	Duncan
Beatty	Cherfilus	Dunn
Bentz	McCormick	Ellzey
Bera	Chu	Escobar
Bergman	Cicilline	Eshoo
Beyer	Clark (MA)	Espallat
Bice (OK)	Clarke (NY)	Estes
Bilirakis	Cleaver	Evans
Bishop (GA)	Cloud	Fallon
Bishop (NC)	Clyburn	Feenstra
Blumenauer	Cohen	Ferguson
Blunt Rochester	Cole	Fischbach
Bonamici	Comer	Fitzgerald
Bost	Connolly	Fitzpatrick
Bourdeaux	Cooper	Fleischmann
Bowman	Correa	Fletcher
Boyle, Brendan	Costa	Foster
F.	Courtney	Fox
Brady	Craig	Frankel, Lois
Brooks	Crawford	Franklin, C.
Brown (MD)	Crenshaw	Scott
Brown (OH)	Crist	Fulcher
Brownley	Crow	Gaetz
Buchanan	Cuellar	Gallagher
Bucshon	Curtis	Gallo
Bush	Davids (KS)	Garamendi
Bustos	Davidson	Garbarino
Butterfield	Davis, Danny K.	Garcia (CA)
Calvert	Davis, Rodney	Garcia (IL)

Garcia (TX) Lieu Ruiz
 Gimenez Lofgren Ruppertsberger
 Golden Long Rush
 Gomez Lowenthal Rutherford
 Gonzales, Tony Lucas Ryan
 Gonzalez (OH) Luetkemeyer Salazar
 Gonzalez, Lucia Sanchez
 Vicente Lynch Sarbanes
 Gooden (TX) Mace Scalise
 Gottheimer Malinowski Schakowsky
 Granger Malliotakis Schiff
 Graves (LA) Maloney, Schneider
 Graves (MO) Carolyn B. Schrier
 Green (TN) Maloney, Sean Schweikert
 Green, Al (TX) Mann Scott (VA)
 Grijalva Manning Scott, Austin
 Grothman Matsui Scott, David
 Guthrie McBeth Sessions
 Harder (CA) McCarthy Sewell
 Harshbarger McCaul Sherman
 Hartzler McClain Sherrill
 Hayes McCollum Sires
 Hern McEachin Slotkin
 Herrera Beutler McGovern Smith (MO)
 Higgins (LA) McHenry Smith (NE)
 Higgins (NY) McKinley Smith (NJ)
 Hill McNerney Smith (WA)
 Himes Meeks Smucker
 Hinson Meijer Soto
 Hollingsworth Meng Spanberger
 Horsford Meuser Spartz
 Houlahan Mfume Speier
 Hoyer Miller (WV) Stansbury
 Hudson Miller-Meeks Stanton
 Huffman Moolenaar Stauber
 Huizenga Mooney Steel
 Issa Moore (AL) Stefanik
 Jackson Lee Moore (UT) Steil
 Jacobs (CA) Moore (WI) Stevens
 Jacobs (NY) Morelle Stewart
 Jayapal Moulton Strozzi
 Jeffries Mrvan Suozik
 Johnson (GA) Murphy (FL) Swalwell
 Johnson (LA) Murphy (NC) Takano
 Johnson (OH) Nadler Taylor
 Johnson (SD) Napolitano Tenney
 Johnson (TX) Neal Thompson (CA)
 Jones Neguse Thompson (MS)
 Joyce (OH) Nehls Thompson (PA)
 Joyce (PA) Newhouse Tiffany
 Kahele Newman Timmons
 Kaptur Norcross Titus
 Katko O'Halleran Tlaib
 Keating Obernolte Tonko
 Keller Ocasio-Cortez Torres (CA)
 Kelly (IL) Omar Torres (NY)
 Kelly (MS) Owens Trahan
 Kelly (PA) Palazzo Trone
 Khanna Pallone Turner
 Kildee Palmer Underwood
 Kilmer Panetta Upton
 Kim (CA) Pappas Valadao
 Kim (NJ) Pascrell Van Drew
 Kind Payne Vargas
 Kinzinger Pence Veasey
 Kirkpatrick Perlmutter Velázquez
 Krishnamoorthi Peters Wagner
 Kuster Pfluger Walberg
 Kustoff Phillips Walorski
 LaHood Pingree Waltz
 LaMalfa Pocan Wasserman
 Lamb Porter Schultz
 Lamborn Posey Waters
 Langevin Pressley Watson Coleman
 Larsen (WA) Price (NC) Webster (FL)
 Larson (CT) Quigley Welch
 Latta Raskin Wenstrup
 LaTurner Reschenthaler Westerman
 Lawrence Rice (NY) Wexton
 Lawson (FL) Rice (SC) Wild
 Lee (CA) Rodgers (WA) Williams (GA)
 Lee (NV) Rogers (AL) Wilson (FL)
 Leger Fernandez Rogers (KY) Wilson (SC)
 Lesko Rose Wittman
 Letlow Ross Womack
 Levin (CA) Rouzer Yarmuth
 Levin (MI) Roybal-Allard Zeldin

NAYS—31

Babin Donalds Jackson
 Biggs Emmer Jordan
 Boebert Gohmert Loudermilk
 Buck Good (VA) McClintock
 Burchett Gosar Miller (IL)
 Burgess Greene (GA) Mullin
 Carter (TX) Harris Norman
 Cline Herrell
 Clyde Hice (GA)

Perry Rosendale Roy
 Steube
 Van Duyne Weber (TX)
 NOT VOTING—11
 Guest Schrader
 Massie Simpson
 Mast Williams (TX)
 Scanlon

□ 1908

Messrs. WEBER of Texas, McCLINTOCK, BURGESS, CARTER of Texas, CLYDE, CLINE, and Ms. HERRELL changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Mr. GAETZ and Ms. WEXTON changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross) DeSaulnier Meijer (Katko)
 Allred (Wexton) (Beyer) Mooney (Miller)
 Bass (Takano) Deutch (Neguse) (WV)
 Beatty (Kaptur) Dunn (Donalds) Moulton
 Bera (Connolly) Escobar (Neguse)
 Bice (OK) (Khanna) Neal (Beyer)
 (Lucas) Eshoo (Beyer) Nehls (Babin)
 Bilirakis Evans (Beyer) Ocasio-Cortez
 (Kustoff) Fallon (Jackson) (Takano)
 Bishop (GA) Fleischmann Payne (Pallone)
 (Thompson) (Kustoff) Pocan (Beyer)
 (MS)) Gohmert (Weber) Porter (Wexton)
 Bourdeaux (TX)) Roybal-Allard
 (Wexton) Gomez (Soto) (Correa)
 Bowman (Garcia) Ruiz (Correa)
 (TX)) Gosar (Gaetz) Ruiz (Jeffries)
 Boyle, Brendan Granger (Tony) Rush (Jeffries)
 F. (Neguse) Gonzales (TX)) Ryan (Kaptur)
 Grijalva (Garcia) Scott, David
 (IL)) (Jeffries)
 Hartzler Sewell (Cicilline)
 (DesJarlais) Sherrill
 Hayes (Blunt) (Pallone)
 Rochester) Sires (Pallone)
 Jackson Lee Spanberger
 (Cicilline) (Beyer)
 Brownley Spartz (Miller-
 (Kuster) Meeks)
 Butterfield Jayapal
 (Ross) (Takano)
 Cárdenas (Soto) Johnson (TX)
 Castro (TX) (Jeffries)
 (Garcia (TX)) Kahele (Neguse)
 Cawthorn (Moore) Keating
 (AL)) (Connolly)
 Kelly (IL) (Blunt) Dwyne
 Rochester) Torres (NY)
 Kelly (PA) (Neguse)
 (Keller) Trahan (Beyer)
 Kirkpatrick Veasey (Garcia
 (Pallone) (TX))
 Lamb (Pallone) Walorski
 Langevin (Buchson)
 (Connolly) Welch (Pallone)
 Lynch (Connolly) Wilson (FL)
 McEachin (Neguse)
 (Wexton) Wilson (SC)
 McHenry (Timmons)
 (Wagner) Yarmuth (Beyer)

NONPROFIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 6825) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the funding and administration of the Non-profit Security Grant Program of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 288, nays 129, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 184]

YEAS—288

Adams Eshoo Lynch
 Aguilar Espallat Mace
 Allred Evans Malinowski
 Auchincloss Fitzpatrick Malliotakis
 Axne Fletcher Maloney,
 Bacon Foster Carolyn B.
 Barr Frankel, Lois Maloney, Sean
 Barragán Gallagher Manning
 Bass Gallego Matsui
 Beatty Garamendi McBath
 Bera Garbarino McCaul
 Bergman Garcia (CA) McCollum
 Beyer Garcia (IL) McEachin
 Bice (OK) Garcia (TX) McGovern
 Bishop (GA) Gimenez McHenry
 Blumenauer Golden McKinley
 Blunt Rochester Gomez McNerney
 Bonamici Gonzales, Tony Meeks
 Bost Gonzalez (OH) Meijer
 Bourdeaux Gonzalez, Meng
 Bowman Vicente Mfume
 Boyle, Brendan Gottheimer Miller-Meeks
 F. Granger Mooney
 Brady Green, Al (TX) Moore (UT)
 Brown (MD) Grijalva Moore (WI)
 Brown (OH) Guthrie Morelle
 Brownley Harder (CA) Moulton
 Buchanan Hayes Mrvan
 Bush Herrera Beutler Murphy (FL)
 Bustos Higgins (NY) Nadler
 Butterfield Himes Napolitano
 Calvert Hinson Neal
 Carbajal Horsford Neguse
 Cárdenas Houlahan Newhouse
 Carl Hoyer Newman
 Carson Hudson Norcross
 Carter (LA) Huffman O'Halleran
 Cartwright Issa Ocasio-Cortez
 Case Jackson Lee Omar
 Casten Jacobs (CA) Owens
 Castor (FL) Jacobs (NY) Pallone
 Castro (TX) Jayapal Panetta
 Cawthorn Jeffries Pappas
 Chabot Johnson (GA) Pascrell
 Cherfilus Johnson (OH) Payne
 McCormick Johnson (TX) Perlmutter
 Chu Jones Peters
 Cicilline Joyce (OH) Phillips
 Clark (MA) Kahele Pingree
 Clarke (NY) Kaptur Pocan
 Cleaver Katko Porter
 Clyburn Keating Pressley
 Cohen Keller Price (NC)
 Cole Kelly (IL) Quigley
 Connolly Kelly (PA) Raskin
 Cooper Khanna Reschenthaler
 Correa Kildee Rice (NY)
 Costa Kilmer Rogers (AL)
 Courtney Kim (CA) Rogers (KY)
 Craig Kim (NJ) Ross
 Crist Kind Roybal-Allard
 Crow Kinzinger Ruiz
 Cuellar Kirkpatrick Ruppertsberger
 Curtis Krishnamoorthi Rush
 Davids (KS) Kuster Rutherford
 Davidson Lamb Ryan
 Davis, Danny K. Lamborn Salazar
 Davis, Rodney Langevin Sánchez
 Dean Larsen (WA) Sarbanes
 DeFazio Larson (CT) Schakowsky
 DeGette Latta Schiff
 DeLauro Lawrence Schneider
 DelBene Lawton (FL) Schrader
 Delgado Lee (CA) Schrier
 Demings Lee (NV) Scott (VA)
 DeSaulnier Leger Fernandez Scott, David
 Deutch Levin (CA) Sewell
 Diaz-Balart Levin (MI) Sherman
 Dingell Lieu Sherrill
 Doggett Lofgren Sires
 Doyle, Michael Lowenthal Slotkin
 F. Lucas Smith (WA)
 Escobar Luria Soto

Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney

Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas

Veasey
Velázquez
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Weston
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—129

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Bentz
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carey
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxy

Franklin, C.
Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hollingsworth
Huizenga
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Mann
McCarthy
McClain
McClintock
Meuser
Miller (IL)

Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Oberholte
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Steil
Steube
Taylor
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyn
Walberg
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack

NOT VOTING—11

Arrington
Budd
Gibbs
Griffith

Guest
Massie
Mast
Scanlon

□ 1925

Messrs. MOOLENAAR, LAHOOD, FEENSTRA, Ms. HERRELL, and Mr. BILIRAKIS changed their votes from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)
Allred (Wexton)
Bass (Takano)
Beatty (Kaptur)
Bera (Connolly)
Bice (OK)
(Lucas)
Bilirakis
(Kustoff)
Bishop (GA)
(Thompson
(MS))

Bourdeaux
(Wexton)
Bowman (Garcia
(TX))
Boyle, Brendan
F. (Neguse)
Brooks (Moore
(AL))
Brown (MD)
(Blunt
Rochester)

Brownley
(Kuster)
Butterfield
(Ross)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Castro (TX)
(Garcia (TX))
Cawthorn (Moore
(AL))
Clarke (NY)
(Blunt
Rochester)

Costa (Correa)
Craig (Pallone)
Cuellar (Garcia
(TX))
Curtis (Owens)
Davis, Danny K.
(Foster)
Delgado (Neguse)
DeSaulnier
(Beyer)
Deutch (Neguse)
Dunn (Donalds)
Escobar
(Khanna)
Eshoo (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Fallon (Jackson)
Fleischmann
(Kustoff)
Gohmert (Weber
(TX))
Gomez (Soto)
Gosar (Gaetz)
Granger (Tony
Gonzales (TX))
Grijalva (Garcia
(IL))
Hartzler
(DesJarlais)
Hayes (Blunt
Rochester)
Jackson Lee
(Cicilline)
Jayapal
(Takano)

Johnson (TX)
(Jeffries)
Kahele (Neguse)
Keating
(Connolly)
Kelly (IL) (Blunt
Rochester)
Kelly (PA)
(Keller)
Kirkpatrick
(Pallone)
Lamb (Pallone)
Langevin
(Connolly)
Lynch (Connolly)
McEachin
(Wexton)
McHenry
(Wagner)
Meijer (Katko)
Mooney (Miller
(WV))
Moulton
(Neguse)
Neal (Beyer)
Nehls (Babin)
Ocasio-Cortez
(Takano)
Payne (Pallone)
Pocan (Beyer)
Porter (Wexton)
Roybal-Allard
(Correa)
Ruiz (Correa)
Rush (Jeffries)

Ryan (Kaptur)
Schrader (Blunt
Rochester)
Scott, David
(Jeffries)
Sewell (Cicilline)
Sherrill
(Pallone)
Sires (Pallone)
Spanberger
(Beyer)
Spartz (Miller-
Meeks)
Stauber
(Bergman)
Stewart (Owens)
Suozi (Beyer)
Taylor (Van
Duyne)
Torres (NY)
(Neguse)
Trahan (Beyer)
Veasey (Garcia
(TX))
Walorski
(Bucshon)
Welch (Pallone)
Wilson (FL)
(Neguse)
Wilson (SC)
(Timmons)
Yarmuth (Beyer)

□ 1930

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE GOOD COMMUNITY OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, this past weekend, my community of Buffalo, New York, was ravaged by an act of domestic terror.

A white supremacist used a weapon of mass destruction to brutally murder 10 Black people who were just going about their business at the Tops Friendly Market on Jefferson Avenue. Three others were wounded.

The victims were ages 32 through 86. They were mothers and grandmothers. They were fathers and grandfathers. They were young adults. They were good people of faith, a retired teacher, and a retired police officer.

This premeditated act was planned to be broadcast to the world on social media showcasing this massacre as the playing out of a vile racist fantasy.

I rise today with my colleagues to honor those who have been lost. To honor them and to help heal our broken community, I urge all of my colleagues to think about what we can do to fight hate.

We have the power, through our words and our votes, to promote civility, tolerance, and kindness. And we have the choice to do better and to work together to fight the evil that exists around us and throughout the world.

Today, we bow our heads in silence, but tomorrow—tomorrow—we raise our voices loudly against hate.

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks all Members in the Chamber, as well as Members and staff throughout the Capitol, to rise for a moment of silence in remembrance of the victims of the recent shooting in Buffalo, New York.

DHS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN CYBER SPACE ACT

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5658) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on the cybersecurity roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SCHRIER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MALINOWSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 313, nays 105, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 185]

YEAS—313

Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bush
Bustos
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleave
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney

Dean
DeFazio
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Doggett
Dunn
Ellzey
Escobar
Españillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Foster
Foxy
Frankel, Lois
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Gimenez
Golden
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Good (VA)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman

Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock

McCollum	Price (NC)	Stevens
McGovern	Quigley	Stewart
McHenry	Raskin	Strickland
Meeks	Reschenthaler	Suozi
Meijer	Rice (NY)	Swalwell
Meng	Rice (SC)	Takano
Mfume	Rogers (AL)	Taylor
Miller (WV)	Rogers (KY)	Tenney
Miller-Meeks	Rose	Thompson (CA)
Mooney	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (MS)
Moore (AL)	Ruiz	Thompson (PA)
Moore (UT)	Ruppersberger	Timmons
Moore (WI)	Rutherford	Titus
Morelle	Ryan	Tlaib
Moulton	Salazar	Torres (CA)
Mrvan	Sánchez	Torres (NY)
Murphy (FL)	Sarbanes	Trone
Nadler	Scalise	Turner
Napolitano	Schiff	Underwood
Neal	Schneider	Valadao
Neguse	Scott (VA)	Vargas
Nehls	Scott, David	Velázquez
Newhouse	Sewell	Wagner
Newman	Sherman	Walorski
Norcross	Sherrill	Waltz
O'Halleran	Slotkin	Wasserman
Ocasio-Cortez	Smith (NE)	Schultz
Omar	Smith (NJ)	Watson Coleman
Owens	Smith (WA)	Webster (FL)
Panetta	Smucker	Wenstrup
Pappas	Spanberger	Westerman
Pascarell	Spartz	Wexton
Payne	Speler	Wild
Perlmutter	Stansbury	Williams (GA)
Phillips	Stanton	Wilson (FL)
Pingree	Stauber	Wilson (SC)
Pocan	Steel	Wittman
Porter	Stefanik	Womack
Posey	Stell	Yarmuth
Pressley	Steube	Zeldin

NAYS—105

Adams	Duncan	Norman
Allen	Emmer	Oberholte
Amodei	Eshoo	Palazzo
Armstrong	Fletcher	Pallone
Balderson	Franklin, C.	Palmer
Banks	Scott	Pence
Biggs	Fulcher	Perry
Bilirakis	Garcia (TX)	Peters
Blunt Rochester	Gohmert	Pfluger
Boebert	Gomez	Rodgers (WA)
Bowman	Gooden (TX)	Rosendale
Brady	Gosar	Ross
Brooks	Greene (GA)	Rouzer
Buck	Grothman	Roy
Bucshon	Guthrie	Rush
Burchett	Harris	Schakowsky
Burgess	Harshbarger	Schrader
Butterfield	Johnson (OH)	Schrier
Cammack	Jordan	Schweikert
Carey	Joyce (PA)	Scott, Austin
Carl	Kelly (IL)	Sessions
Carter (GA)	Kelly (MS)	Sires
Carter (TX)	Kuster	Smith (MO)
Castor (FL)	Latta	Soto
Cline	Lesko	Tiffany
Cloud	Long	Tonko
Clyde	Mann	Trahan
Comer	Matsui	Upton
Craig	McEachin	Van Drew
Crawford	McKinley	Van Dwyne
Curtis	McNerney	Veasey
DeGette	Meuser	Walberg
Dingell	Miller (IL)	Waters
Donalds	Moolenaar	Weber (TX)
Doyle, Michael F.	Mullin	Welch
	Murphy (NC)	

NOT VOTING—10

Arrington	Guest	Simpson
Budd	Massie	Williams (TX)
Gibbs	Mast	
Griffith	Scanlon	

□ 1942

Mr. CARL changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Adams (Ross)	Dunn (Donalds)	Moulton
Alfred (Wexton)	Escobar	(Neguse)
Bass (Takano)	(Khanna)	Neal (Beyer)
Beatty (Kaptur)	Eshoo (Beyer)	Nehls (Babin)
Bera (Connolly)	Evans (Beyer)	Ocasio-Cortez
Bice (OK)	Fallon (Jackson)	(Takano)
(Lucas)	Fleischmann	Payne (Pallone)
Bilirakis	(Kustoff)	Pocan (Beyer)
(Kustoff)	Gohmert (Weber)	Porter (Wexton)
Bishop (GA)	(TX)	Roybal-Allard
(Thompson)	Gomez (Soto)	(Correa)
(MS)	Gosar (Gaetz)	Ruiz (Correa)
Bourdeaux	Granger (Tony)	Rush (Jeffries)
(Wexton)	Gonzales (TX)	Ryan (Kaptur)
Bowman (Garcia)	Grijalva (Garcia)	Schrader (Blunt)
(TX)	(IL)	(Rochester)
Boyle, Brendan	Hartzler	Scott, David
F. (Neguse)	(DesJarlais)	(Jeffries)
Brooks (Moore)	Hayes (Blunt)	Sewell (Cicilline)
(AL)	(Rochester)	Sherrill
Brown (MD)	Jackson Lee	(Pallone)
(Blunt)	(Cicilline)	Sires (Pallone)
Rochester)	Jayapal	Spanberger
Brownley	(Takano)	(Beyer)
(Kuster)	Jackson (TX)	Spartz (Miller-Meeks)
Butterfield	(Jeffries)	Staubert
(Ross)	Kahele (Neguse)	(Bergman)
Cárdenas (Soto)	Keating	Stewart (Owens)
Castro (TX)	(Connolly)	Suozi (Beyer)
(Garcia (TX))	Kelly (IL) (Blunt)	Taylor (Van Dwyne)
Cawthorn (Moore)	(Rochester)	Torres (NY)
(AL)	Kelly (PA)	(Neguse)
Clarke (NY)	(Keller)	Trahan (Beyer)
(Blunt)	Kirkpatrick	Veasey (Garcia)
Rochester)	(Pallone)	(TX)
Costa (Correa)	Lamb (Pallone)	Walorski
Craig (Pallone)	Langevin	(Buchson)
Cuellar (Garcia)	(Connolly)	Welch (Pallone)
(TX)	Lynch (Connolly)	Wilson (FL)
Curtis (Owens)	McEachin	(Neguse)
Davis, Danny K.	(Wexton)	Wilson (SC)
(Foster)	McHenry	(Timmons)
Delgado (Neguse)	(Wagner)	Yarmuth (Beyer)
DeSaulnier	Meijer (Katko)	
(Beyer)	Mooney (Miller)	
Deutch (Neguse)	(WV)	

REMEMBERING HANK LEHWALD

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of a Benedictine High School and Savannah baseball star, Hank Lehwald.

The Benedictine Cadets in Savannah have a rich history of success. On top of multiple State titles in multiple sports, they won a football State title this past season.

That legacy of victory began with a baseball team that won the school's first State title, led by Hank. At catcher, Hank was a standout. His teammates referred to him as “the general” due to his tremendous leadership. Hank was a 4-year letterman in baseball, football, and basketball, and he earned many scholarship offers to play football from schools like the University of Florida. Hank chose to pursue baseball and was drafted by the Los Angeles Dodgers right out of high school.

After his baseball days were behind him, Hank attended Georgia Military College and Georgia Southern University. He was drafted into the United States Army and went to Officer Candidate School.

When Hank left the military, he founded a successful investment banking firm in Boca Raton, Florida. In 2016, Hank was honored by his induction into the Greater Savannah Area Hall of Fame. He is remembered as being as good of a person as he was an athlete, and he will be dearly missed.

AMERICAN ENERGY EXCELLENCE

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight in strong support of the U.S. Department of Commerce's inquiry into China's predatory trade practices, their hacking of U.S. firms, and widespread dumping of foreign solar components into the United States.

While China routinely violates human rights and churns out inferior products, American companies are breaking new ground in the solar sector and supporting thousands of good-paying jobs for middle-class workers and families.

Northwest Ohio is home to two remarkable such firms: First Solar and Toledo Solar. These domestic industries are charting a course for a new era of American energy independence.

Our energy independence, security, and national strength demand we make and build solar components right here at home. Our Nation must stop relying on other countries for far too much of what we use.

We have the workforce and skill sets to get the job done right here. Let us unleash American energy ingenuity for our workers, our communities, and for a secure energy future for our Nation in perpetuity.

OUTRAGE OVER SHOOTING IN
BUFFALO

(Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I rise today in outrage over the Buffalo massacre. The deaths of the 10 African Americans who were just shopping cannot go unavenged.

We must punish the vile predator to the fullest extent of the law. This white supremacist committed an act of domestic terrorism and specifically targeted a Black community because of the rhetoric, such as the false white replacement theory pushed by the previous administration.

He was also empowered by social media websites, such as Twitch and Discord, which did not correctly filter his hate comments. We must quash the growing levels of hate and make sure that such an act never happens again. We need a national background check law to prevent radicalized individuals from getting their hands on military-style assault weapons.

A single tragedy of this magnitude is a travesty, but allowing all of these shootings to become normalized is a crime against the American people.

UNLEASH AMERICAN ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

(Mr. ROSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, today, I rise as average gas prices across the country approach \$4.50. The average American household will now have to spend an extra \$2,000 per year thanks to President Biden's war on American energy.

On his very first day in office, he canceled the Keystone pipeline. He has since raided the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, leaving us unprepared for national security emergencies. He has made it more difficult and expensive to drill for oil. And just last week, President Biden canceled drilling permits in Alaska and the Gulf of Mexico. It is apparent that he wants gas prices to continue to rise. I don't know how else to say it.

The folks of middle Tennessee know exactly who to blame for rising energy costs: President Joe Biden.

Madam Speaker, President Biden must do better. The President's energy policies are crushing middle Tennesseans while the answer to this crisis lies right under our feet. We can't afford to wait for the next President to unleash America's energy independence.

CONGRATULATING LISA WILKINS

(Mr. BURCHETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise to congratulate my friend Lisa Wilkins—I used to know her when she was Lisa Morgan—on her retirement after 32 years of teaching in the Knox County school system.

Lisa started teaching in 1987 as a first-grade teacher at Karns Elementary School, and she held that position for 17 long years. After that, she took a job at Rocky Hill Elementary School as a teacher for third and fourth graders, then became a literacy coach for Chilhowee Intermediate School, Maynard Elementary School, and Sequoyah Elementary School. She then returned to teaching first graders for the last 8 years of her career at Rocky Hill Elementary School.

Lisa's favorite thing about teaching these little kids was the joy she could see on their faces, Madam Speaker, every day. She loved seeing their sweet little faces light up every time they entered her classroom, and she took great joy in seeing the proud looks on their faces when they finally understood a difficult concept.

Lisa had a positive impact on so many students and teachers, Madam Speaker, throughout her career. She had a special talent for mentoring new teachers and helping them find their footing, and that talent will surely be missed.

At a weak moment, she married her husband, Kent, and 31 wonderful years later, they have raised two daughters, Morgan and Madison, along with their two dogs, Baylee and Brentley. Kent adores his wife, as he should, and says she is the best mother, wife, and teacher anyone could ever dream of.

I congratulate Lisa on her retirement. I wish her all the best in the next chapter of her life. I can't imagine her retiring, since she is 1 year younger than I am.

THE INFLATION CRISIS

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, we just got back from our home districts, and we all heard different things, but I am sure I talked to dozens, maybe over 100, people over the weekend. The number one topic of concern is inflation.

In particular, I ran across someone whose house sold for probably 50 percent more than I would have thought that house would sell for a year-and-a-half ago. I am sure it was good for the person who sold the house, but I feel so sorry for young people today.

Now, why is the cost of housing up so much? The same reason the cost of gas is up and the same reason the cost of food is up. It is because we have a greatly increased money supply.

I encourage all Americans to get on your computers, look at M2 and M1, measure of the monetary supply. That is not something that has anything whatsoever to do with the war in Ukraine. It is simply overspending on the part of this Congress.

The American Rescue Plan Act, the first big spending act of the new administration, is one of the most fiscally irresponsible things I have ever seen.

But I encourage all Americans, when you talk to your Congressman, tell them: "Government is big enough. Please don't spend any more."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GRIFFITH (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today on account of family matters.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. ROSS). Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 7 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 17, 2022, at 9 a.m.

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF FINAL REGULATIONS PURSUANT TO THE CONGRESSIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

MAY 16, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: On May 10, 2022, the House of Representatives passed House Resolution 1096, thereby approving the regulations adopted by the Board of Directors of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights that were promulgated under section 220(e)(1) of the Congressional Accountability Act (CAA), 2 U.S.C. §1351(e)(1), to the extent such regulations are consistent with the provisions of the CAA. The approved regulations govern unionizing and collective bargaining rights in the House offices listed in section 220(e)(2) of the CAA.

Section 304 of the CAA, (2 U.S.C. §1384) provides that, after congressional approval of substantive regulations, the Board shall submit the regulations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate. Accordingly, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, I am transmitting the enclosed Notice of Issuance of Final Regulations, together with a copy of the final regulations.

The CAA further specifies that the enclosed notice be published in the Congressional Record on the first day on which both the House and the Senate are in session following this transmittal. Because the approved regulations only govern rights in the House offices listed in section 220(e)(2) of the CAA, the Board requests publication only in the Congressional Record for the House.

Sincerely,

BARBARA CHILDS WALLACE,

Chair of the Board of Directors,

Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.
Attachment.

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF FINAL REGULATIONS

The Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (CAA) was enacted into law on January 23, 1995. In general, the CAA applies the rights and protections of 14 federal labor and employment law statutes to covered congressional employees and employing offices. Section 220 of the CAA addresses the application of chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code (chapter 71), relating to Federal Service Labor-Management Relations. Section 220(a) of the CAA applies the rights, protections, and responsibilities established under sections 7102, 7106, 7111 through 7117, 7119 through 7122, and 7131 of chapter 71 to employing offices, covered employees, and representatives of covered employees.

Section 220(d) of the Act requires the Board of Directors of the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights (Board) to issue regulations to implement section 220. The Board adopted final regulations under section 220(d) on July 9, 1996; Congress subsequently approved those regulations; and they became effective on November 30, 1996.

Section 220(e)(1) of the CAA further requires that the Board issue regulations "on the manner and extent to which the requirements and exemptions of chapter 71 . . . should apply to covered employees who are employed in the offices listed in" section 220(e)(2). The offices listed in section 220(e)(2) include:

(A) the personal office of any Member of the House of Representatives;

(B) a standing, select, special, permanent, temporary, or other committee of the House of Representatives;

(C) the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Majority Leader of the House of Representatives,

the Office of the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Offices of the Chief Deputy Majority Whips, the Offices of the Chief Deputy Minority Whips, and the following offices within the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives: Offices of Legislative Operations, Official Reporters of Debate, Official Reporters to Committees, Printing Services, and Legislative Information;

(D) the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Office of the General Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, and the Office of the Law Revision Counsel;

(E) the offices of any caucus or party organization within the House of Representatives;

(F) the Office of the Majority Whip of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Minority Whip of the House of Representatives, the Office of House Employment Counsel, the Immediate Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Immediate Office of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, the Office of Legislative Computer Systems of the House of Representatives, the Office of Finance of the House of Representatives, and the Immediate Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

On August 19, 1996, the Board, pursuant to section 220(e)(1), adopted and submitted for publication in the Congressional Record Regulations Relating to the House of Representatives and Its Employing Offices, which are attached to this Notice. On May 10, 2022, the House of Representatives passed House Resolution 1096, thereby approving these regulations to the extent such regulations are consistent with the provisions of the CAA.

Section 220(f)(2) of the CAA provides that, “[w]ith respect to the offices listed in subsection (e)(2), to the covered employees of such offices, and to representatives of such employees, [section 220] shall be effective on the effective date of regulations under subsection (e).” Pursuant to section 304 of the CAA, 2 U.S.C. §1384, approved regulations become effective not less than 60 days after the date on which they are published in the Congressional Record. Although the Board has the authority to provide for an earlier effective date for good cause found, the Board does not find good cause to provide for an earlier effective date for these regulations. Therefore, these regulations will become effective 60 days after the date on which they are published in the Congressional Record.

Accordingly, having now been approved by the House, the Board submits its regulations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for publication in the Congressional Record.

BARBARA CHILDS WALLACE,
Chair of the Board of Directors,
Office of Congressional Workplace Rights.

FINAL REGULATIONS

Regulations Relating to the House of Representatives and Its Employing Offices H Series

H2472 Specific regulations regarding certain offices of Congress

H2472.1 Purpose and Scope

The regulations contained in this section implement the provisions of chapter 71 as applied by section 220 of the CAA to covered employees in the following employing offices:

(A) the personal office of any Member of the House of Representatives;

(B) a standing, select, special, permanent, temporary, or other committee of the House of Representatives;

(C) the Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Major-

ity Leader of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, the Offices of the Chief Deputy Majority Whips, the Offices of the Chief Deputy Minority Whips, and the following offices within the Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives: Offices of Legislative Operations, Official Reporters of Debate, Official Reporters to Committees, Printing Services, and Legislative Information;

(D) the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Office of the General Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, and the Office of the Law Revision Counsel;

(E) the offices of any caucus or party organization within the House of Representatives;

(F) the Office of the Majority Whip of the House of Representatives, the Office of the Minority Whip of the House of Representatives, the Office of House Employment Counsel, the Immediate Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Immediate Office of the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives, the Office of Legislative Computer Systems of the House of Representatives, the Office of Finance of the House of Representatives, and the Immediate Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

H2472.2 Application of Chapter 71

(a) The requirements and exemptions of chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code, as made applicable by section 220 of the CAA, shall apply to covered employees who are employed in the offices listed in section H2472.1 in the same manner and to the same extent as those requirements and exemptions are applied to other covered employees.

(b) The regulations of the Office, as set forth at section 2420-29 and 2470-71, shall apply to the employing offices listed in section H2472.1, covered employees who are employed in those offices, and representatives of those employees.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that H.R. 6604, the Veterans Eligible to Transfer School (VETS) Credit Act, as amended, would have no significant effect on the deficit, and therefore, the budgetary effects of such bill are estimated as zero.

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 6376, the Student Veteran Work Study Modernization Act, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-4158. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Leon N. Thurgood, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of

lieutenant general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4159. A letter from the President and Chair, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting the Bank's FY 2021 Annual Performance Report to Congress, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635g(a); July 31, 1945, ch. 341, Sec. 8(a) (as amended by Public Law 93-646, Sec. 10); (88 Stat. 2336); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4160. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, transmitting the Council's 2021 Annual Report; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-4161. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, transmitting the Center's Major final rule — Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act; HHS Notice of Benefit and Payment Parameters for 2023 [CMS-9911-F] (RIN: 0938-AU65) received May 12, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4162. A letter from the Team Lead, Regulations, Reorganizations, and Reporting, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's general notice — Public Health Reassessment and Immediate Termination of Order Suspending the Right to Introduce Certain Persons from Countries Where a Quarantinable Communicable Disease Exists with Respect to Unaccompanied Noncitizen Children received April 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4163. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Food Additives Permitted in Feed and Drinking Water of Animals; Methyl Esters of Conjugated Linoleic Acid [Docket No.: FDA-2011-F-0365] received April 26, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4164. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Listing of HFO-1234yf under the Significant New Alternatives Policy Program for Motor Vehicle Air Conditioning in Nonroad Vehicles and Servicing Fittings for Small Refrigerant Cans [EPA-HQ-OAR-2021-0347; FRL-8470-01-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AV25) received April 26, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4165. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Kentucky; Emissions Statement Requirements for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone Standard Nonattainment Area [EPA-R04-OAR-2021-0395; FRL-9563-02-R4] received April 26, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4166. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Air Plan Approval; State of Missouri; Revised Plan 1978 and 2008 Lead NAAQS [EPA-R07-OAR-2021-0913; FRL-9351-02-R7] received April 26, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4167. A letter from the Acting Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Utah; Emissions Statement Rule and Nonattainment New Source Review Requirements for the 2015 8-Hour Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the Uinta Basin, Northern Wasatch Front and Southern Wasatch Front Nonattainment Areas [EPA-R08-OAR-2021-0775; FRL-9330-02-R8] received April 26, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4168. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of regulatory guidance — NEI 10-04 [Revision 3] Identifying Systems and Assets Subject to the Cyber Security Rule received April 28, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4169. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Security and Incident Response, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's issuance of regulatory guidance — NEI 13-10 [Revision 7] Cyber Security Control Assessments received April 28, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4170. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a six-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Ethiopia that was declared in Executive Order 14046 of September 17, 2021, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); Public Law 94-412, Sec. 401(c); (90 Stat. 1257) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); Public Law 95-223, Sec. 204(c); (91 Stat. 1627); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4171. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's Report to Congress on Observer Status for Taiwan at the Summit of the World Health Organization, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 290 note; Public Law 108-235, Sec. 1(c); (118 Stat. 658); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4172. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a determination under section 7071, pursuant to Public Law 117-103, div. K, title VII, Sec. 7071; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4173. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a determination under section 7071, pursuant to Public Law 117-103, div. K, title VII, Sec. 7071; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4174. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's Report to Congress on Certain Iran-Related Multilateral Sanctions Regime Efforts for the Period of August 7, 2021 to February 6, 2022; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4175. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's Report to Congress on Voting Practices in the United Nations for 2021; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4176. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's Report to Congress on The Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and North-

ern Ireland Concerning Defense Trade Cooperation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4177. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Determination on Imposition and Waiver of Sanctions under Sections 603 and 604 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4178. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's 39th Annual Report to Congress on the Multinational Force and Observers Pursuant to Section 6 of Public Law 97-132, 22 U.S.C. Section 3425, for the Period Ending January 15, 2022; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC-4179. A letter from the Director, Office of Diversity and Inclusion, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Board's 2021 No FEAR Act Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4180. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Chief Human Capital Officers (CHCO) Council's Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1401 note; Public Law 107-296, Sec. 1303(d); (116 Stat. 2289); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4181. A letter from the Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's FY 2021 No FEAR Act report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4182. A letter from the Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer, Postal Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's FY 2021 No FEAR Act Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 2301 note; Public Law 107-174, 203(a) (as amended by Public Law 109-435, Sec. 604(f)); (120 Stat. 3242); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4183. A letter from the Secretary to the Board, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Board's Fiscal Year 2021 No FEAR Act annual report to Congress, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4184. A letter from the Acting Deputy Director, Selective Service System, transmitting the System's FY 2021 Annual Report to Congress, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 3809(g); June 24, 1948, ch. 625, title I, Sec. 10 (as amended by Public Law, 102-190, Sec. 1091); (105 Stat. 1486); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4185. A letter from the Senior Manager, Equal Opportunity Compliance, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting the Authority's FY 2021 No FEAR Act report, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 13951(k)(5); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XVIII, Sec. 1817(k)(5) (as added by Public Law 104-191, Sec. 201(b)); (110 Stat. 1996); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4186. A letter from the Biologist, Wildlife Trade and Conservation Branch, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's direct final rule — Implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); Updates Following the Eighteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP18) to CITES [Docket No. FWS-HQ-IA-2020-0019; FFO9A30000-190FXIA16710900000] (RIN: 1018-BF14) received April 29, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec.

251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-4187. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a revocation of designations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-4188. A letter from the Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, USCIS, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Temporary Increase of the Automatic Extension Period of Employment Authorization and Documentation for Certain Renewal Applicants [CIS No.: 2414-22; DHS Docket No.: USCIS-2022-0002] (RIN: 1615-AC78) received May 12, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-4189. A letter from the Assistant Vice President, Government Affairs, National Railroad Passenger Corporation (AMTRAK), transmitting additional information to the Grant and Legislative Request for FY 2023 as required under Section 24315(a)(2) of Title 49 U.S.C.; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-4190. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Federal Coordinated Health Care Office, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare Program; Contract Year 2023 Policy and Technical Changes to the Medicare Advantage and Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit Programs; Policy and Regulatory Revisions in Response to the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency; Additional Policy and Regulatory Revisions in Response to the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency [CMS-4192-F, CMS-1744-F, and CMS-3401-F] (RIN: 0938-AU30, 0938-AU31, and 0938-AU33) received May 12, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC-4191. A letter from the Chair of the Board of Directors, Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, transmitting a notice of issuance of final regulations pursuant to the Congressional Accountability Act, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 1384(d)(1); Public Law 104-1, Sec. 304(d)(1); (109 Stat. 30); jointly to the Committees on House Administration and Education and Labor.

EC-4192. A letter from the Secretary to the Board, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the Congressional Justification of Budget Estimates for Fiscal Year 2023 including the Performance Plan for the year, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1115(b); Public Law 111-352, Sec. 3; (124 Stat. 3867) and 45 U.S.C. 231(f); Aug. 29, 1935, ch. 812, Sec. 7(f) (as amended by Public Law 93-445, Sec. 416); (97 Stat. 436); jointly to the Committees on Appropriations, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Ms. SCANLON: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1119. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6531) to provide an increased allocation of funding under certain programs for assistance in areas of persistent poverty, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7309) to reauthorize the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act; and providing for consideration of the bill (S. 2938) to designate the United States Courthouse and

Federal Building located at 111 North Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the Joseph Wepoodrow Hatchett United States Courthouse and Federal Building", and for other purposes (Rept. 117-325). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. ROUZER):

H.R. 7776. A bill to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SWALWELL:

H.R. 7777. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish an industrial control systems cybersecurity training initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 7778. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to prohibit misuse of the Department of Homeland Security seal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 7779. A bill to establish Department of Homeland Security funding restrictions on institutions of higher education that have a relationship with Confucius Institutes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. DESAULNIER (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H.R. 7780. A bill to support the behavioral needs of students and youth, invest in the school-based behavioral health workforce, and ensure access to mental health and substance use disorder benefits; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 7781. A bill to designate baby formula as a scarce and critical material under the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 7782. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit former Members and elected officers of Congress from lobbying Congress at any time after leaving office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas (for herself, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio):

H.R. 7783. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to extend the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to grant a license or construction permit through a system of competitive bidding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. HAYES:

H.R. 7784. A bill to amend the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act to im-

prove trauma support services and mental health care for children and youth in educational settings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 7785. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to recognize digital skills and digital literacy as critical adult education and literacy objectives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MULLIN (for himself, Mr. CLINE, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 7786. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to limit certain authority of the Department of Health and Human Services to require individuals to wear a mask, a face covering, or any other accessory during domestic air travel, to require the refund of civil fines imposed for refusal to wear such an accessory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PHILLIPS (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. CARSON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. TITUS, Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 7787. A bill to allow Federal personnel stationed abroad to return to the United States with dogs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington (for himself and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 7788. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the individuals and communities who volunteered or donated items to the North Platte Canteen in North Platte, Nebraska, during World War II from December 25, 1941, to April 1, 1946; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. TITUS (for herself and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 7789. A bill to require the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to establish a working group relating to best practices and Federal guidance for animals in emergencies and disasters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MCGOVERN (for himself and Mr. BURGESS):

H. Res. 1118. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States recognizes the mounting personal and financial burden of diet-related disease in the United States and calls on medical schools, graduate medical education programs, and other health professional training programs to provide meaningful physician and health professional education on nutrition and diet; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. CRAIG (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Ms. TITUS):

H. Res. 1120. A resolution recognizing "National Public Works Week"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. KEATING (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey,

Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. WILD, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. SCHIFF):

H. Res. 1121. A resolution calling for the immediate release of Russian opposition leader Vladimir Kara-Murza, who was unjustly detained on April 11, 2022; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MORELLE (for himself and Mr. MAST):

H. Res. 1122. A resolution expressing support for designation of May 16, 2022, as the "National Day of Light"; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. TLAIB (for herself, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. BOWMAN, and Ms. BUSH):

H. Res. 1123. A resolution recognizing the Nakba and Palestinian refugees' rights; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. DeFAZIO:

H.R. 7776.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18 of the Constitution.

By Mr. SWALWELL:

H.R. 7777.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 7778.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 7779.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. DESAULNIER:

H.R. 7780.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 7781.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 7782.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas:

H.R. 7783.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. HAYES:

H.R. 7784.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 7785.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. MULLIN:

H.R. 7786.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution

By Mr. PHILLIPS:

H.R. 7787.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H.R. 7788.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 6

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 7789.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 68: Mr. KAHELE.

H.R. 176: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 336: Mr. SCHWEIKERT.

H.R. 402: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Mr. KINZINGER.

H.R. 419: Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. PERRY, Mr. POSEY, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. JACKSON, Ms. MACE, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mrs. GREENE of Georgia.

H.R. 475: Mr. MCEACHIN and Ms. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 515: Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H.R. 763: Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 849: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 959: Mr. PERLMUTTER and Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 1198: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1282: Mr. KUSTOFF.

H.R. 1829: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 1842: Mr. LEVIN of California and Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 1845: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 1946: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 2021: Mr. LIEU.

H.R. 2111: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 2126: Mr. KAHELE.

H.R. 2193: Ms. STEVENS and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 2234: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 2252: Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 2256: Mr. PASCRELL and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.

H.R. 2282: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.

H.R. 2303: Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 2356: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 2374: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. TORRES of New York, and Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 2376: Mr. BARR.

H.R. 2418: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 2447: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 2460: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 2483: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H.R. 2518: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 2631: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 2654: Mr. GUEST.

H.R. 2821: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 2992: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 3079: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 3085: Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 3109: Mr. KAHELE.

H.R. 3172: Mr. MEUSER.

H.R. 3294: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 3339: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3342: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 3455: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 3558: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 3589: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 3648: Ms. PRESSLEY.

H.R. 3897: Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 4058: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 4122: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 4146: Ms. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 4147: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 4390: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 4421: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 4428: Mr. BARR.

H.R. 4436: Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 4479: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 4934: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 5008: Mr. SARBANES and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.

H.R. 5245: Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 5300: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 5313: Mr. KATKO, Mr. GIMENEZ, Ms. WILD, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. AXNE, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 5365: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.

H.R. 5426: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 5526: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 5585: Mr. BURGESS.

H.R. 5754: Mr. WELCH and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

H.R. 6132: Mr. LATURNER and Mr. EMMER.

H.R. 6314: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 6448: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 6611: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 6615: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 6643: Mr. KELLER, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 6649: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

H.R. 6663: Mr. O'HALLERAN.

H.R. 6668: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 6860: Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. SOTO, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 6872: Ms. STEVENS.

H.R. 6929: Ms. STEVENS, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 6943: Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BACON, Mr. COLE, and Ms. WILD.

H.R. 7058: Mr. JACKSON.

H.R. 7083: Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 7122: Mr. AGUILAR.

H.R. 7131: Mr. MRVAN and Ms. BROWN of Ohio.

H.R. 7132: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 7174: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 7180: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 7213: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 7218: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 7236: Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. MATSUI.

H.R. 7240: Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. LIEU, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Ms. JACOBS of California.

H.R. 7249: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 7255: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 7294: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.

H.R. 7374: Ms. PRESSLEY.

H.R. 7382: Ms. ROSS, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. CRAIG, and Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 7431: Mr. GALLEG0, Ms. MACE, and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 7458: Mr. CASE and Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 7465: Mr. COURTNEY.

H.R. 7477: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 7479: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 7482: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 7483: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 7484: Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 7488: Mr. MANN.

H.R. 7580: Mr. TONKO, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. POCAN, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. MCEACHIN.

H.R. 7585: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 7644: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 7662: Mr. JACKSON and Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 7675: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 7681: Ms. ADAMS and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 7684: Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 7688: Ms. TITUS, Mr. SOTO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CORREA, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. STRICKLAND, and Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 7690: Mr. GRIFFITH.

H.R. 7693: Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. KUSTER, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 7696: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 7703: Ms. DEGETTE and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 7705: Mr. CALVERT and Mr. MOOLENAAR.

H.R. 7713: Mr. CURTIS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. WALTZ, and Mr. BACON.

H.R. 7718: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. JACOBS of New York, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 7725: Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 7736: Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. JONES, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 7764: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 7769: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 7772: Mr. ELLZEY.

H.J. Res. 48: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.J. Res. 53: Mr. DOGGETT and Mr. MFUME.

H.J. Res. 80: Mr. AGUILAR and Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.J. Res. 86: Mr. DAVIDSON.

H. Con. Res. 78: Mr. SCHIFF.

H. Con. Res. 89: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H. Res. 741: Mr. COSTA.

H. Res. 997: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H. Res. 1086: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H. Res. 1110: Ms. ROSS.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MRS. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Oversight and Reform in H.R. 6531 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.